The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,504.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 12th April 1870, at noon.

	April 1870		April.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
„ Carwar	13	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Madras	26
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	30
			May.
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	1
„ Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 4th April 1870, at noon.

Up.	April.	Down.	April.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	22
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Guadur	9	„ Fao	22
„ Muscat	12	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Linga	26
„ Linga	15	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Bushire	18	„ Muscat	30
„ Fao	19	„ Guadur ...May.	2
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo. For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo. For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hana, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 28th March, 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BENGAL, (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL about the end of April. She will carry passengers at the following rates:—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
(With Despatch.)

THE ship DILHARREE, A.I. 16 years, at Lloyds, 1,293 tons register, W. H. Bissey, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers.—For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF CASHMERE, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bryce without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60	„	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40	„ „	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 3rd April, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,603 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 2nd proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 2nd April, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
30th March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
3 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA. 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 31st March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy.......... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel, shortly expected from England via the Suez Canal, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence promptly after arrival, the greater part of the cargo required being engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS between the abovenamed Italian Ports and Bombay, carrying beside Goods, First, Second, and Third Class Passengers at the following rates:—

(Inclusive of Wines and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	First Class. £	Second Class. £	Third Class, exclusive of food. £
To Aden	23	15	4
„ Suez	38	22	8
„ Port Said	40	24	9
„ Messina	48	33	12
„ Naples	50	35	13
„ Leghorn	53	36	15
„ Genoa	53	26	15

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

2 Children paying half fare and belonging to one party to occupy one berth only.

Return Tickets, available for six months, will be issued with an allowance of 20 per cent on the return fare.

In accordance with the above the steamer AFRICA, 1,300 tons, Captain Bazzolini, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th instant.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Ship Company.

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL 1870.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT DRAMATIC TROUPE, Who will appear in two of their best productions.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock to H. T. Craven, Esq's much-admired Drama in two Acts, entitled,

THE POST BOY.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Famous Burlesque, adapted from the favourite Nursey Tale, by the Countess D'Alnois, entitled,

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS;
OR
KING LACHRYMOSO.

Scene I.—PALACE OF KING LACHRYMOSO.

King Lachrymoso (Author of Rejected Addresss to the Fair One with the Golden Locks)	Mr. H. Richardson.
Count Pleniposo (Minister of State and Ambassador very extraordinary from King Lachrymoso to the Fair One with the Golden Locks)	Mr. W. South.
Viscount Verysoso (Grand Chamberlain)	Mr. W. Burton.
Graceful (the King's Minstrel & Favorite)	Mrs. H. Richardson.

Scene II.—THE MEADOWS.

A Carp (an odd fish completely out of water)	Miss Lee.
A Crow (an old Acquaintance, Resident of Bombay)	Mr. Rook.
An Owl (an illustrious Foreigner, a Regular Screamer, an Owld Bird)	Mr. Screecher.

Scene III.—COURT OF QUEEN LUCIDORA.

Queen Lucidora (surnamed the "Fair One with the Golden Locks")	Miss Waddy Deering.
Mantelina ("Mistress of the Robes")	Miss Grace Cooke.
Papillotina ("First Lady's Maid in Waiting")	Miss Fanny Wiseman

Scene IV.—A RUM-ANTIC-GLEN.

Galifron, a Gig-Antic Giant (standing nearly 12 feet in his shoes)	Mr. X-Tensive.

Scene V.—THE KING'S PALACE (as before).

Scene VI.—CORRIDOR IN THE KING'S PALACE.

Mollymopsa (Bed-Chamber Woman and House-Maid of Honor in His Majesty's Service)	Mr. Freeman.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

MONDAY, 4th APRIL 1870.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
DAVE CARSON,
WHEN
THE MINSTRELS
AND
SIGNOR DONATO,
THE WONDERFUL ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
WITH A HOST OF OTHER TALENT WILL APPEAR

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

On THURSDAY, 7th April, A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will be given by Professor G. INZOLI, assisted by several Distinguished Amateurs of Bombay.

Reserved Seats......Rs. 5. | Unreserved Seats......Rs. 3.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. Duet for two Pianofortes, Grand Concerto—"Don Giovanni"	Mozart.
2. Vocal Duet, Tenor et Bariton, from "Lucia di Lammermoor"	Donizetti.
3. Pianoforte Duet, Fugue, (in D Major)	Bach.
4. Grand Air du L'Africaine	Meyerbeer.
5. Il Bacio, Sulle labbra	Arditi.
6. Vocal Duet, Contralto and Tenor, Si la Stanchezza from "Trovatore"	Verdi.

Part II.

1. Pianoforte Solo, Andante e Variazioni, "Elesir d' Amore"	Thalberg.
2. La Chanson du Printemps	Gounod.
3. Clarinette Solo.	
4. "Welcome, thou tranquil Cloister," from "Favorita"	Donizetti.
5. Vocal Duet, Soprano and Bariton, from "Barbiere di Siviglia"	Rossini.

Mr. P. A. LOPES,

PIANOFORTE TEACHER, TUNER, AND REPAIRER.

Pianos tuned and undertaken for repair, either at his own, or at the parties' residences, at any part of the Island.

Good references as to ability can be produced.

Letters addressed as below will be carefully attended to—

Nawab's House, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE up to 31st March 1870.

Abdool Hoosain Sherazi
Brown R W
Blackburn W
Bolos G H
Carrol I
Cassinath Manockjee
Cowasjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
Corlin
Damerum C M
D & M Purshotumdass & Co.
De Souza M A R Mrs
Durham H E
Dickinson Mrs
Davidson A
Dada Hanamunt
Dadabhoy Rustomjee
Frank L
Freeman H C
Francis E Mrs
Gibbons Mrs
Grigsby H
Hormusjee Rustomjee & Co.
Hangojee bin Pondojee
Holdsworth
Hormusjee Dadabhoy Mrs
Ipscomb H E
Johnstone
Law W O
Luximon Anajee
Miscrop I
Motiram Callianchund
McDant R
Motaram Poonjaram
Munore Hurkha
McCulloch W
Newton J W
Nash G E
Narayen Swamee Naidoo
Olsen P
Ollevir G
Parruck R D
Powell Mrs
Rouzatool Ekbar
Raunnell Mrs
Reeves Mrs
Remedios A
Rynd W W
Riback
Smith F
Sharyad Framjee
Stratton F
Scarle F
Thompson Mrs
Turner H
Town Major of Bombay Cole Herbour
Taylor
Vickers G
Walker W
Woolger S Mrs
Watson J
Wright W
Young J W

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125	each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100	„
American Union Scales	„ 30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15	„
Do. 4 „	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10	„
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6	per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6	„
Condensed Milk „	„ 12	„
American Cheese	„ 1	per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Post free to India.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS, Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
199, Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS will be PROSECUTED both in the Civil and Criminal Courts who import or SELL MAGENTA COLOUR under fraudulent imitations, or otherwise wrongfully use any fraudulent imitation of the well known trade mark and package of Mr. John Simonin of Paris used in the sale of his Magenta Colour, and which trade mark is known in the Bazaar as the "Chokra Chokrie Chap" and has been duly registered.—Dated this 25th day of March 1870.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for Mr. John Simonin of Paris.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 155 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD, at the Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidators' account of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted during the past year.

G. A. KITTREDGE,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th March 1870.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th April 1870, H M's Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1,221 Tons and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th March 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) WILL BE HELD in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of April 1870, at 3 P.M., instead of on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April as previously advertised, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Accounts to 30th June 1869.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation, and to sanction the appointment of Mr. William Nicol, who has joined the Board during the year.

IV. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration; also to determine the remuneration to be made to Mr. G. R. Wilson for auditing the Books of the Company during the past year, he having completed the audit without any assistance from his co-Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 25th APRIL 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10	per cwt.
New Orleans	at Rs. 25	„
Sea Island	at Rs. 25	„
Peruvian	at Rs. 25	„
Bourbon	at Rs. 10	„

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their Seed until sowing time.

Applications for Hingunghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Board of Directors:
F. F. WYMAN, Esq., Chairman.
R. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
H. ANDREWS, Esq. | JAMES HILL, Esq.
CAPT. J. G. BRYNING. | R. S. STAUNTON, Esq.
A. E. HARRIS, Esq. | CAPT. W. H. LAWLESS.
P. B. ROGERS, Esq.

Medical Referee:
Dr. C. T. O. WOODFORD,

Hours from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

This Fund has been established on principles similar to those of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the chief difference being, that its benefits will extend to all classes of the community instead of being confined to one. The Tables adopted and, to a great extent, the Rules and Bye-Laws, are those of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. At a GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS, held on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1870, at which the Rules and Bye-Laws were adopted, it was resolved, that as 100 names had already been enrolled, the Fund should at once commence business. The Secretaries are now, therefore, prepared to receive applications, and to furnish the necessary forms. The following Tables will show the amounts payable to secure the maximum pension, viz., for a widow Rs. 100, and for a child Rs. 80, per mensem. Should a smaller amount of pension be required, a proportionately less amount will have to be paid. Fuller particulars can be obtained at the office of the Fund.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ABBREVIATED FROM TABLE A II., UNCOVENANTED FUND TABLE.

Table showing the Monthly Payments required to be made by a Husband to secure a Monthly Pension of One Hundred Rupees to his Wife in the event of her becoming a Widow.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Joint Ages. Husband.	Wife's Age. 15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	Joint Ages. Husband.
20	28	27	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
25	3	29	28	27	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
30	34	33	32	31	30	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
35	41	40	39	37	3	34	31	...	...	...	...	...	35
40	50	48	47	45	43	41	38	34	...	...	...	...	40
45	57	56	54	53	51	48	44	40	35	...	...	...	45
50	...	65	64	62	60	56	52	47	41	36	...	...	50
55	...	...	76	75	72	69	64	57	50	43	37	...	55
60	...	...	...	93	91	88	82	74	64	56	47	39	60
65	...	...	...	...	111	109	105	9	85	71	60	56	65

CHILDREN'S TABLES.

ABBREVIATED FROM TABLE B II., UNCOVENANTED FUND TABLES.

Showing the Monthly Payments, to continue throughout the temporary co-existence of Father and Son, during the Son's minority, which will provide a Pension of Eighty Rupees per month to the Son, for that period of his Life under the age of 21 years, during which he may happen to survive his Father.

Father's Age.	Son's Age. 0	5	10	15	20
20	13	...	...	...	...
25	14	12	...	...	...
30	16	13	9	...	...
35	20	16	11	6	...
40	25	20	14	8	2
45	29	24	17	9	2
50	35	28	19	11	2
55	43	34	23	13	2
60	55	45	31	17	3
65	...	59	40	21	4

TABLE C II.

Table of Monthly Premiums payable during the Joint Life of Father and Daughter, or until the Daughter's marriage, which will provide, at the death of the Parent, a Pension to the Child of Eighty Rupees per month, ceasing with her Life, or on her Marriage.

Father's Age.	Daughter's Age. 0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	20	18	15	...	...	...	...	...
35	24	22	18	16	...	...	...	...
40	30	27	23	20	22	...	...	...
45	35	31	26	23	26	33	...	...
50	41	36	30	27	29	38	46	...
55	50	44	36	32	35	45	55	58
60	63	56	46	40	43	56	68	72
65	...	72	59	50	53	69	85	89

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co., Secretaries.

6, Hare Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—There is another table showing the monthly payments, according to a diminishing scale of rates, necessary to secure a monthly Pension of Rs. 16 to a boy from his father's death till his attainment of the age of 18 years. This Table and all other information may be obtained on application at the office of the Fund.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ...each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ...per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall ...per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside ... 18

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do do chased	15	to 30
	do do enameled	16	to 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to 30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to 30
	do Collar Studs	8	to 10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to 15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

JOONUS TYEB,

Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter, Habit Maker.

No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

- Full dress Sword Belts.
- Full dress Sword Knots.
- Full Dress Sash.
- Brass and Steel Scabbards.
- Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
- Infantry Gold Lace.
- Oak Leaf Lace.
- Gold Lace Cap Peaks.

Uniforms of every description made to order.

A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt-Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CALL of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of shares now Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 paid; making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £1, and £6 per share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares in India upon which Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 per share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon both classes of shares (making Rs 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £12 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 26th April next at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 26th April, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares, so long as such Call remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 87-4-5 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £8 and £14 per share respectively) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 15th March 1870.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Roll after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY and Co.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, Forbes Street, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Hoop Iron.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled		Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„		„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„		„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes	Ditto	„	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER	„ 25 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42 0	17 0
„ „ MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 3
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule, „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

SHERRIES,

	Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry	22 0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine	18
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice	33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	„ 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	„ 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux „ Do.	„ 18	„
Cognac „ Do.	„ 16	„

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	„ 14	„

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	„
Pints in 2 „ „	„ 16	„

Messrs. Ross Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at .... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen. Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Sea	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS visiting Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the Gunpowder Road. For further particulars apply to Mr. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE at Cumballa House.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply, to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	610
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	177½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
60,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,090	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	455

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,575
10,500	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,045
10,500	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	670
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	175
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,040
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	270

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	197
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,500	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	700
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,660
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	680
900	500	all		Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	185
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,320
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	740
2,000	2,500	all		Oriental	1,290
600	2,500	2,300		Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11⅜d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅝
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102¾
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106¾
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Shottowe, Major, Staff, on leave, from Wellington.

Hulse, Veterinary Surgeon, Indian Service, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1.

Murray, Ensign, 25th King's Own Borderers, on duty, to Bareilly

Strong, Captain, 10th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Sealkote.

Beal, Captain, 30th Foot, on duty, to Peshawur.

Molony, Ensign, 15th Regiment, to join, to Jubbulpore.

McKay, Lieutenant, 85th Light Infantry, to join, to Meean Meer

Hervey, Colonel, Thuggee Department, on duty, to Guzerat.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the Major-General Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 30th March 1870.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

1-2nd Queen's—Lieutenant Hughes, for 60 days from date of departure, on privilege leave.

1-2nd Queen's—Lieutenant Mackie, for 60 days from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Poona, 31st March 1870.

Colonel Moore, Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division Army, having received thirty days leave of absence on medical certificate from the 1st April 1870, will make over charge of his office to Major Park, 23rd Regiment N L I.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Africa (s)	Bazzolini	Genoa, Feb. 14.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Rich	Suez, Mar. 17.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Bhownuggur	Nacoda	Mauritius.
	Prince Oscar	Long	Calcutta.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.
	General Outram (s)	Teesdale	Cutch Mandvee.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Agamemnon, George, to London.

Ship River Krishna, Rice, to Calcutta.

Ship Sandringham, Paton, to Liverpool.

Ship Tweed, Stuart, to London.

Ship City of York, Auld, to Havre.

Ship Eastern Light, McFee, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Myaram Dyaram, to Calcutta.

Ship Celestial Empire, to Liverpool.

Ship Ophelia, to Liverpool.

Ship Persia, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 27 Punjaub (s) ......Starratt ......Moulmein, Mar 20

Nagpore ......Benynon ......Liverpool, Dec 20

Waverley ......Spoon ......Liverpool, Dec 9

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 27 Gondola ...... — —

Indies ...... — —

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 26 Sidione Madeleine.. — ......Karical

27 Busheer (s)...... — ......Bombay and Southern Ports

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 26 P & O S Surat ...... — ......Calcutta

27 H M S Galatea...... — ......Ceylon

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (with tables for through line to Jubbulpore.)
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street 30 Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets having been appointed to leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning in future, commencing from 3rd April 1870, the following alterations in the closing hours of the Overland Mail will have effect from the same date :—

The Mails will close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet will remain open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices will be 5 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st April 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Shapore, Khurdee, Deolalee, Niphar, Vinchoor (Lasulgaum), Pachora, Mhyjee, Mussawud, Julgaum ; and those on the Branch Line from Bhosawul to Nagpore	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAKER—March 31st, at Poona, Florian Edward, infant son of Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SHERRIFF—March 27th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr R. W. Sherriff, of a son.

DEATH.

ELIAS—March 14th, at Circular Road, Calcutta, Mrs. Florence Maria Elias, née Jebb, aged 91 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

GARSTIN—March 19th, at Almorah, the wife of Captain C. J. Garstin, of a son.

DEATH.

BURNEY—March 25th, at Dehra, Major-General Burney, H. M.'s Bengal Army.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

CURRENCY questions are among the most delicate with which the legislator has to deal. There are few subjects which create so much irritation, or such fierce differences of opinion. The reasons are plain enough. In the first place in meddling, or not meddling with currency, you touch that sensitive organ the breeches pocket; and in the next place, if you secure the sanction of one set of money doctors, you chafe the susceptibilities of another. The rough material interests of the bulk of men are affected, at the same time that the vanity of philosophers is set all aglow with delight at the realization of favourite plans, or with anger that favourite plans are not preferred. We have often thought that no two men agree upon a single proposition, still less upon a course of action, where monetary theories are in dispute Every doctor qualifies his acceptance of every other doctors's prescription. Those who, in the main, support the Act of 1844 at home, take endless exceptions; and it passed, no doubt, upon a tacit understanding that nobody should have his way except the great master of compromises. Why have we not a gold coinage? Because a great compromiser has not yet turned up who can devise a practical measure which all the doctors will grumblingly accept, because it embodies nobody's pet theory and secures nobody's triumph.

The Government of India, through Sir Richard Temple, proposes to touch the paper currency. Well; one thing is certain—there will be "voices from the Banks." We have one already before us—the Bank of Bengal, shall we say, speaking through the trumpet of the *Englishman*. We are told that "in Banking circles it [the proposed enlargement of the currency] is regarded with disquietude and apprehension." No doubt that troubled feeling in the veins and arteries of money is a factor in the controversy; but *prima facie* it is, for the public, ground of suspicion—not of the proposed measure, but of the motive of disquiet. The Banking interest is very important and very useful, and we shall never under-rate its value. But it is not everything. We have to look beyond the margin of Banking circles into and over the great world. The question to be answered is, not whether the project of the Finance Minister is good for the Banks and conducive to their peace of mind, but whether the project is good for the public? Is there a limit to useful issues of Government notes, and have we reached the limit? If we have not, then from time to time the question must recur, can we take a further step—add to the existing quantity one million or two millions? That is the point to be determined. Is more paper wanted for the ordinary purposes of business, and the ordinary transactions of men? We have entered on the path, but have we reached the goal, or a goal where it behoves us to abide for the present. The reasoning by which the bill is opposed at Calcutta implies, though it does not state, that we have come to the end of our tether, and that no further advance is practicable, except at the cost of mischief. But that argument is of no value, because there is no reason to believe that the external and internal trade of India, and the general movement of transactions, have arrived at a climax. The argument from the fact of expansion is altogether in favour of Sir Richard Temple. The currency has grown in eight years from three millions and a third to eleven millions and three quarters. Well; is that the *ne plus ultra?* Has the steady rise of eight years reached high-water mark? If not, discuss the question on the common-sense ground—Do you want any more? We are answered "No," because the Banks hold reserves in notes and not in coin, and because the said notes in the strong box are not in circulation. Literally they are not—neither is a thousand Rupee note which Jones keeps in his desk. What is active circulation, and how can it be ascertained? What constitutes circulation? The word implies incessant movement, but the movement of money is not incessant—it is only a portion of money which is constantly shifting from hand to hand. Surely it is not a sound proposition that there should be no more money than what can be a kept in incessant motion—in circulation? Surely the quantum of a currency must be governed by other considerations than those of mere circulation. Some portion is wanted for what you call "reserves," and it cannot be meant that these reserves are useless because they are not in circulation! But if the Banks, "ignoring the convenience of notes," made a run upon the Currency Department? If the public, it may be answered, ignoring the convenience of Banks, made a run upon them and took to hoarding? If any other unreasonable thing were to happen? If the public ignored the convenience of notes—what would happen? It is far more to the purpose to say if the Banks were suddenly called upon to find money—meaning silver—for trade purposes, and rushed at the Currency Department in their extremity? But that only brings us to the question of the proportion which it may be expedient to maintain between paper issues and cash reserves. A paper currency could never exist if men were so constituted as never to trust in its convertibility, or if all men, bankers included, wanted change for notes at the same moment. The experience of years shows that a proportion of notes is always passing, unconverted, from hand to hand. What is the proportion? That is the question, How much coin is amply sufficient to render certain the instant convertibility of the notes likely to be presented? Experience has shown that a sum far below the aggregate amount of the whole note circulation is sufficient; and the point now is, can another million be added to the paper without any increase in the coin, and without risk? Supposing trade were to expand, and the reserves in the Banks now so large, were to be decreased by an active demand for money, does it follow that all the money must be coined money, and that no one would take advances in paper? Surely that is not so. The argument that the Bank reserves in paper are not to count, because not in circulation, is not valid against the bill. It proceeds upon a confusion, whether intended or not, between circulation, an indefinite, and currency a tolerably definite thing.

We are not prepared to dogmatize and assert that Sir Richard Temple has produced unanswerable arguments in favour of the change he recommends; but we have not seen yet any unanswerable arguments against it. Others will have to be heard, and there will certainly not be any reserve of speech, judging from the indications visible to close observers. But let the disputants stick to the point—is another million wanted? Against one argument of Sir Richard Temple's we must protest. He seems to have been moved by a desire to obtain something for the Government out of the paper currency. That is not a legitimate motive for legislation. "The Government in this country," he said, "is hardly deriving from its paper currency the full advantage to which it is entitled." From our point of view the Government is entitled to no advantage, except such as unavoidably flows from the issue of paper for public convenience. Least of all is it entitled, solely for the purpose of securing an advantage, to expand its issues. Were that object admitted as legitimate, the temptation to augment the paper by investments in Government Securities would be one to which no Government should be subjected. In issuing money, whether coin or paper, the Government is trustee for the public, and ought not to make an office of trust one of gain. The advantages which now accrue are consequent upon the adoption of measures for the general good; but no Government should permit a desire for the augmentation of those advantages to tempt it into a special course of legislation. The expediency or inexpediency of the project must be decided on broader and more legitimate grounds.

THE fuller and official report of Sir Richard Temple's remark about the Elphinstone Land Transfer explains the enigmatical sentence on which we yesterday commented. His words were "that the arrangement which the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman had described would not involve any annual charge on the general revenues of the country; the charge would be transferred to the Bombay Harbour Trust Fund." But this leaves still unanswered our question—how are the reclamations to be completed? The new Trust will have to be richly endowed if from its resources the works are to terminate within a reasonable time. The net yield of the property, assuming that it covers the interest, will not, for years, furnish a surplus large enough to keep the works going with vigour. Is the meaning of the Finance Minister that, having bought the property, the Supreme Government will not appropriate a single pie towards the finishing of the reclamation?

THE "Englishman" believes the Toungso Penlow has been elected Deb Rajah of Bhootan.

MR JOHN CAMPBELL has been appointed to the Chief Court, Punjab, in Mr. D. Simson's place.

WE regret to notice an announcement of the death of Major-General Burney at Dehra on the 25th March.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RAINES, C.B., has been granted sixty days' privilege leave, from the 1st April, and proceeds to Mahableshwur on private affairs.

THE "Madras Times" reports a rather serious outbreak among the convicts in the Central Jail at Trichinopoly. A constable was shot at and severely wounded and no hopes of his recovery are entertained. Several other constables were wounded, and it was some time before tranquillity could be restored.

THE expenses of the Bhamo Expedition are set down, says a contemporary, at a little upwards of £8,000. The other political expenses of British Burmah in 1868-69 were £3,600, the price of muskets presented to the King of Burmah, and £1,000 spent in building a bazaar for the wild tribes of the Arakan hills.

THE "Indian Daily News" says—"It has been rumoured at Bombay that His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will shortly proceed to England for the purpose of giving his evidence there before the Abyssinian Commission." So a Poona paper said some days ago, but any sensible rumour there was referred, no doubt, to Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, His Excellency's Private Secretary, who sailed for England on Monday last.

REFERRING to the nomination of Mr. Aitchison and Colonel Lumsden to be Companions of the Star of India the "Englishman" remarks—"We understand that it is usual on all grand ceremonies in which the Royal Family takes a part,—such as the recent investiture of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh with the Star of India,—to confer a mark of the sovereign's favour on those to whom are intrusted the chief duties in the ceremony, and we are glad to find that the honour has fallen on two such distinguished representatives of the civil and military services."

THE following telegram from Colonel Trevor of Bombay, dated the 27th ult., and in reference to the G. I. P. Railway, is published in the Calcutta papers:—"Goods trains will be run as per passenger time-table from 1st April, and will, if required, carry mails. The Sukkur bridge will not be finished till 8th or 10th April. Brereton objects to allowing passengers on line and will fix no date by which he will open. Marryat leaves to-morrow; and will telegraph direct to you from Jubbulpore if passengers are to be booked or not. Seven out of the eight girder beams of the Sukkur were up yesterday."

THE Financial Department (we learn from Calcutta), having discovered that expenditure which would otherwise be postponed is often incurred in the month of March, so as to prevent lapses of budget grants, has called the attention of all the local Governments to the fact, and requested them to warn all disbursing officers against the disbursement of all public money entrusted to them "upon any grounds other than those considerations of economy and expediency which should guide all public expenditure." It is also added that the disbursement of money may be fairly expedited so long as all the rules are regularly observed, but it should never be irregularly hurried in order to prevent the necessity of applying for a fresh grant.

IN the latter part of our leader of yesterday we stated that the remaining Generals of Division in this Presidency—after one of the four had been abolished—were all officers of the Royal Army. We were mistaken in this, for we now find that only one of the three Divisions will be held by a Queen's officer. Major-General Tapp is an Indian officer, and Major-General Sir George Malcolm will be probably transferred from Sind to Mhow Division, to complete his term of five years on the staff; and as the Poona Brigade has been abolished Brigadier-General Addison, C.B., would be transferred from Poona to Kurrachee, the latter be coming a second class brigade. By this arrangement the Queen's officers lose a Division and the Indian officers one Brigade (Neemuch). Major-General Grant, C.B., Commanding at Mhow, has, we understand, been ordered to Poona Division, and in consequence of the number of European troops in that command that Division will become hereafter the permanent Queen's officers' Division.

THE THROUGH LINE TO CALCUTTA.

AT eleven o'clock last night, Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, telegraphed from Jubbulpore that he had just arrived with the mail train from Bombay, all right.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 30TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Exchange on India, 60 days, 1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11½d.

The steamer Syrian, from Southampton, takes out £10,500 in gold and £115,500 (?) in silver to Bombay.

LONDON, 31ST MARCH.

The P- and O. steamer Nubia has arrived at Suez.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Behar, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail from Bombay to-morrow for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs Eccles and two infants, Mrs Crawford and infant, Mr and Mrs A Bulman and three infants, Mr Firth, Mr and Mrs Gammov, Mrs Herring and four children, Mrs Gurdon and infant, Mr P Ball and wife, Mrs Weldon and three infants, Mrs Vivian and infant, Mrs Arthur Cory and infant, Captain and Mrs T A Scott and two children, Captain John Henry Warnes, Captain David George Sandeman, Mrs Barnes and four children, Mrs Murray and infant, Mr Macfarlane, Captain Beddy, Dr and Mrs Wyndowe and two children, Captain Pinhey, Captain and Mrs Fitzgerald and three children, Captain Sherlock, Mr Wingate, and Mr H J Lyons.

For Marseilles—Mr Henry R Clarke, Colonel Barron, Mr G Noble Taylor, Sir William and Lady Turner, Mr and Mrs A E Russell and infant, Mr Lorne, Colonel J R McMullen, Mrs R R Stuart, Sir Walter and Lady Morgan and two children, Mr Lemon, Colonel Kennedy, Mr Parry, Major and Mrs Graves, Mr and Mrs Brunton and infant, Captain McGillivray, Mr J S Smith, Mr and Mrs D P Cama, Mr P R Cama, Mr C A Stack, Mr T Smith, Mr Henry Victor, Mr Tottenham, Mr Doyle, Mr J J Mackenzie, Mr D Munro, Mr Hurst, and Mr and Mrs A H Campbell.

For Suez—Mr and Mrs Sandys, Colonel Annesly, Major Thorp, Dr Ward, Colonel R Strachey, Mr Cunningham Hudson, Mr George Bukham, Mr A E Ashley, Mr R E Master, Mr and Mrs Guerdon, Mr A Rolland, Mr W S Rolland, Mr J M Webster, Colonel Cockburn Hood, Mr Fryer, Captain Kelly, Mr and Mrs Lockwood, Mr Findlay, Mr Bichoff, Captain Parry and Mr G H Grant.

For Aden—Mr Walter Hampton, Mr Henry Brown, Mr D O'Brien, wife and three children.

REVIEW.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A.—Reign of Elizabeth, Vols. 5 and 6. London : Longmans, Green & Co., 1870.

THE publication of these two volumes completes Mr. Froude's great historical work. They form the fifth and sixth volumes upon the reign of Elizabeth, but the eleventh and twelfth of the entire series. They begin with the exploits of Drake in 1573, and end with the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. That a period of only fifteen years is covered by these two large volumes affords strong *primâ facie* evidence at least of the thoroughness of the history. It has been part of Mr. Froude's plan throughout to bring together, digest, and carefully set forth the State papers and other documents, public and private, bearing upon the time in question. His object is not to paint, as it were, with a big brush, and produce pictures which look best at a distance. His anxiety is rather faithfully to fill in his foreground with all matters of detail which shall best illustrate the events and characters of which he treats. In ordinary hands this *minute* mode of writing history would soon degenerate into mere tediousness, but in his the effect is quite the reverse. His evident mastery of the subject—arrived at only after deep study—and the excellence of his judgment in knowing what to reject, as well as what to select, prevent his book from being a mere product of elaboration. Every page bears ample testimony to the vast toil and research which Mr. Froude must have undergone in its composition, but that is not all. The matured intellect, skilful reasoning, and the practised hand are as manifest as the care and trouble. The result is a work which, in these rather degenerate days of our literature, is an honour to the English Press. Up to a comparatively recent period, the best and most ample materials for writing the history of the reign of Elizabeth were lying hid in manuscript form in the archives of Spain. These were the *Simancas MSS.*, as they are now called, or the despatches which Don Bernardino Mendoza sent to Spain, while he was an Ambassador at the English Court. The discovery of these and other materials of which Mr. Froude has largely availed himself, has cast an altogether new and unexpected light upon this portion of English history. Since the publication of these last six volumes, our ordinary history books would require to be re-written and their verdicts reversed. To no character of that period does that apply more than to Elizabeth herself. The "good" or at least "great" Queen Bess of our early teaching is neither good nor great any longer. Our author shows, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Elizabeth, in place of being what she is generally represented to be, was a mean, lying, selfish, cruel woman, whose dishonourable and dangerous conduct frequently involved this country in great trouble, and whose greed and niggardliness nearly covered us with incalculable disaster and disgrace. It is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that she was by nature brave, noble, and resolute of will. The more we hear of her in these pages, the more are we convinced that her mind was for the most part little else than a compound of cunning and caprice. As a rule, she could never make up her mind, nor did she care to take the responsibility of any new or dangerous course upon herself. If the plan turned out successful, she took all the credit; if unsuccessful, her Ministers had all the blame. The story of her courtship with the Duke of Alençon, the King of France's brother, as it is unfolded in this fifth volume, is simply a disgrace as well to her head as to her heart. It is quite clear that she had no particular love for the Reformation; nay, on one occasion she told Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador, that she would reconsider the question of her secession from the Church of Rome. "Her interest in Protestantism was limited to political independence;" for the thing in itself she "never concealed her dislike and contempt." The only way in which the common notions regarding Elizabeth can be accounted for is in the general success of her reign. But this success was not due to her, but to her Ministers, whom she was continually thwarting. Let us cull one or two sentences from these volumes to give the reader an idea of the estimate which our author entertains of the Queen's character:—"Her entire nature was saturated with artifice. Except when speaking some round untruth Elizabeth never could be simple. Her letters and her speeches were as fantastic as her dress, and her meaning as involved as her policy. She was unnatural even in her prayers, and she carried her affectations into the presence of the Almighty. Obligations of honour were not only occasionally forgotten by her, but she did not seem to understand what honour meant. Vain as she was of her own sagacity, she never modified a course recommended to her by Burghley without injury both to the realm and to herself. The great results of her reign were the fruits of a policy which was not her own, and which she starved and mutilated when energy and completeness were needed." As a set-off to this dark picture, it must be admitted that in her manners she was frank and popular, ready-witted and fond of holding personal intercourse with her subjects, and especially with her chiefmen. Her deep insight into human character generally enabled her to select the best men for important posts, and though, with the exception of Drake, who filled her coffers with Spanish wealth, she rewarded their services most shabbily, yet she seldom cast them off except when some political necessity seemed to demand it. The nation was governed cheaply, and dexterously guided through the more than once imminent perils of a civil war. Mr. Froude regards as one of the finest features in her character her great contempt of personal danger. For thirty years she braved the assassin's stroke with a defiance that was almost heroic. It is but fair to add also that throughout the enormous mass of Mendoza's correspondence at Simancas, "there is not a single imputation upon the personal character of Elizabeth." There seems, therefore, no truth in the scandal which has recently been affixed to her name in consequence of her relations with Leicester. It was a matter of rare good luck both for England and Elizabeth that there flourished at this time ministers and statesmen whose superior, perhaps we should say, whose like, Great Britain has never seen. Justly does Mr. Froude characterize them as "the wisest that ever served a European prince." In Burghley, Cecil, Walshingham, and Sussex, the Queen had advisers whose political insight was never at fault, and whose counsels were as straightforward as they were sagacious. Even Leicester we find occasionally turning aside from his loves and frivolities and giving Elizabeth noteworthy advice. What with the underhand practices of their sovereign and their conflicting interests with other countries, it is awarding these men but scant praise to say that they had a most difficult part to play. Yet their unbounded love of country, their sturdy character, and great energy excited respect and fear from their enemies and pulled the vessel through. Nor was the nation well served with her Ministers at home only. Abroad, too, the subtle diplomacy, boldness and varied accomplishments of such men as Cobham, Sir John Smith, and Sir Philip Sidney, were more than a match for the craft and treachery of the Courts to which they were accredited. Altogether this was a remarkable era: and as we read its history as recorded in these volumes, we become familiar not merely with the state of England, Ireland and Scotland, but also with the doings and character of the leading European Sovereigns and their Ministers. Philip of Spain, Henry of France, the Duke of Alençon, the Prince of Orange, Mary and James of Scotland, Mendoza, and a host of others all pass in review before us as vividly as if they belonged to ourselves. The reason is that at this time the whole of the Continent was in a continual ferment, and England was never slack in mingling in the fray. The doctrine of non-intervention was then unknown: the balance of power was the ever-recurring question of the day. Hence it is that perhaps the greater part of those two volumes is taken up with a description of the part that England took in the struggles of the Netherlands, sometimes as against Spain, sometimes as against France, and sometimes as against both combined. No insignificant portion of this history also is occupied with a graphic account of the troubles of Scotland and the various political parties there. The character of James is splendidly drawn; but in his estimate of Mary we think that Mr. Froude has been eminently unjust, perhaps not so much to her, as to himself. If her guilt against Elizabeth and the English nation is as clear as he holds it to be, there was no use in trying to import prejudice into her case by calling her hard names and imputing to her all manner of corrupt motives when she faced her judges or bared her neck upon the block. Just before her trial he speaks of her as a bad, unscrupulous, and altogether wicked woman, whose nature was best compared to that of "'a panther'—graceful, beautiful, malignant, and untamable." When Mary persists in asserting her innocence, it is treated as "bravado," when she opens her mouth, her "keen tongue" is said "to save her well;" by her looks and dress she is represented as attempting to cast a spell over her judges; and her seeming love of her religion and the cross is regarded as mere "ingenuity" and affectation. Even to her scaffold Mr. Froude appears to pursue her with the keenest bitterness and prejudice. We are no advocate of Mary Stuart's: but it strikes us very forcibly that if she deserved all she got at the hands of Elizabeth, there was no need of the great pains that our author too clearly evinces to put the former in the wrong and the latter in the right. The fact is that much of Mr. Froude's reasoning on this part of his subject is very weak and unsatisfactory; and we cannot help thinking that all through in his estimate of this woman he has been carried away by the feelings of a clever advocate, rather than those of an impartial judge. His description of the defeat of the Spanish Galleons and the flight of the Armada is well told; and the mean and heartless conduct of Elizabeth towards her chief officers after the victory is lashed with the severity it deserved. Mr. Froude concludes his majestic work with a spirited sketch of the blessings which accrued to England from the defeat of the Armada, and the results which would have probably followed had the battle gone the other way. That battle, he submits, finally put to rest "the question whether the nation was to pass a second time through the farce of a reconciliation with Rome," and as his object from the outset was "to describe the transition from the Catholic England with which the century opened into the England of progressive intelligence," he holds that his history more fitly ends with the defeat of the Armada than with the death of Elizabeth.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.

THE North German barque Mars, with a cargo of coal from Liverpool, arrived in this harbour on Tuesday evening the 29th ultimo, after an unusually long voyage of 181 days, during which the crew had to suffer much, in consequence of their provisions and water having run short. Scurvy had broken out amongst the men, and the master's conduct had been such, that all hands agreed that it was imperative for the safety of the ship and of all on board to take the command from him. He was accordingly on the 24th February deprived of all arms and confined in his cabin, where he was kept under restraint until the ship's arrival at Bombay. On Wednesday last the captain and crew attended before the Consul of the North German Confederation, who after careful investigation of the charges brought against the master, ordered his removal from the ship and appointed the chief officer to the temporary command. On the 10th March the Mars had the good fortune to fall in with the British ship Becherdass Ambaidass of Liverpool, bound for Bombay, to whom the distressed German crew made signals, which were readily answered. Captain A. A. McInnes, of the Becherdass Ambaidass, with that kind heartedness and generosity which are characteristic of all true seamen, supplied the afflicted foreigners with fresh water, lime juice, and wholesome provisions, which we may be sure were accepted with grateful hearts. On the 21st ultimo, the Mars met the Spanish steamer Ebro, bound from Bombay for Barcelona, from whom she received a further supply of fresh water, which, in the great heat they had to suffer, was a most acceptable present to the German crew. The chief officer in command of the Mars reported these acts of kindness to the German Consul at Bombay, who addressed the following letter to Captain McInnes :—

CONSULATE OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Bombay, 31st March.

To Captain A. A. McInnes, British ship Becherdass Ambaidass, Bombay Harbour.

DEAR SIR,—The chief officer of the North German barque Mars, M. Herman Seegers, who is at present in command, reported to me on his arrival that on the 10th instant he met you at sea, and that you had the kindness to provide the ship's company of the Mars, who were then very short of water and provisions, with 110 gallons of water, 2 dozen tins of preserved meats, 25 lbs. preserved potatoes, and 1 dozen bottles of lime juice, thereby rendering them a very great service, which on the part of the owner of the Mars and on behalf of the Government of the North German Confederation, I have very great pleasure in hereby acknowledging.

I request you to be good enough to send me a bill for the cost of these provisions, in order that the same may be refunded to you, and I will also thank you to communicate this letter to your owners, in order that they may hear of your benevolent action and of the appreciation with which it is regarded by those whom you succoured in their need and by your most obedient servant,

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for the North German Confederation.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FROM MADRAS.

PRINCE ALFRED bade adieu to the shores of Madras at seven o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning and a large proportion of the population of this city turned out, some merely to see the Duke take his departure, and others to say farewell to and bid His Royal Highness God-speed. Besides issuing orders with regard to the decoration of the route, Colonel Denison sent a circular to his thirty-two Commissioners asking them to co-operate with him in getting out the population of Madras to do honour to His Royal Highness on the occasion of his departure. Tom-toms were beaten on every side announcing the hour of departure of His Royal Highness and inviting the loyal inhabitants of the city to turn out to set eyes, perhaps for the last time, on the royal visitor. The beating of the tom-toms was not without effect. The invitation to turn out was most cheerfully responded to, as must have been seen by every passer by, yesterday morning, along the road leading from Government House to the pier. All the roads were lined with crowds and carriages, and nowhere did the spectacle appear so interesting as on the beach. The mercantile firms and steamer offices had their colours flying and a few of the vessels in the roadstead were dressed out in honour of the occasion. All the large buildings near the pier were filled with eager spectators and large crowds of all classes of people congregated on the seashore and endeavoured to secure places from which they might conveniently witness the embarkation. The Duke of Edinburgh was accompanied to the pier by Lord and Lady Napier, His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry, His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, and Prince Azim Jah. On the arrival of the party at the pier, the guard of honour presented arms, the band playing the National Anthem. Prince Alfred was conveyed in a covered waggon to the place of embarkation, a little boy standing on the top of the waggon with a banner in his hand. One of the boats of the Galatea was prepared to convey His Royal Highness to the vessel. Before stepping into the boat, Prince Alfred shook hands with Lord and Lady Napier, His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry, His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, Prince Azim Jah, and with one or two of the other rajahs, and bade adieu to the others on the pier by lifting his cap. Prince Alfred who was in his naval uniform was, when leaving the pier for the boat, loudly cheered by all present. Three hearty cheers were given for His Royal Highness when the boat started for the Galatea. His Royal Highness's departure from the pier was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns from the battery. The Galatea also fired a salute. The crowds which had assembled on the pier and beach remained in their places till the boat conveying the Royal Duke had got to the ship, regretting much that Prince Alfred's visit should have been so short in duration. The police arrangements on the occasion of His Royal Highness's departure were very creditable, and it might be said that on the whole the police did, during the past week of excitement, perform their work with much satisfaction. The Galatea left the roads shortly after His Royal Highness got on board.—*Madras Times*

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited; dated Bombay, 1st April 1870 :—

Wurdah, (Hingunghat) 30th March.—Supplies here for the last week have been very scanty, all the ready cotton being placed against Holi contracts not yet finished. The heavy rains of last week have, I am sorry to say, somewhat affected the quality of our staple, but there is still some very good cotton left. The weather has been fine up to last night when the sky was covered with heavy clouds, but only a slight shower fell, doing no harm.

Oomrawuttee, 30th.—The weather for the week up to last night was good and supplies were improving considerably in our market. Last night however we had another furious thunder-storm with wind and heavy rain, and to-day things are at a stand. It is estimated that we have now got in more than the half of the cotton in the districts. This will leave about 25,000 bojas to come in and make the total for the season 50,000 bojas. Last year it was 80,000. Some very good lots of cotton are coming in now from outlying districts, where the season would seem to have been much more favourable than it was in the Oomrawuttee district proper. Rates keep at about, for best Rs. 292, middling Rs. 280, and inferior Rs. 265.

Akote, 29th.—The stormy weather of last week has been succeeded by days of excessive heat and dryness. Supplies have not exceeded 1,000 bojas, but these have contained a larger proportion than usual of the finer styles of cotton. Rates have fluctuated considerably, having ranged from Rs. 282-3 to Rs. 291-2. The market closes at Rs. 284, with a moderate demand. From 8,000 to 10,000 bojas now remain to come forward, and, as pointed out in a former report, their quality is likely to prove superior to, and more regular than, the bulk of the earlier arrivals, especially of those of the last few weeks. If rates should be favourable to sellers, the season may be expected to close in fifteen or twenty days, but should a further fall occur, it may be indefinitely prolonged, and indeed a large portion of the remaining stock may be held over until next year, as the present holders can afford to wait for their prices.

Sheagaum, 30th.—During the past week from six to seven hundred bojas only have arrived for sale here. This short supply may be attributed partly to the late rains and partly to the cultivators time being taken up with the marriages which are prevalent amongst that class at this season of the year. Rates have become a little easier during the week and may now be quoted at from Rs. 272 to Rs. 290 per candy. Slight showers of rain passed over here during last night, but not enough I think to put a stop to business.

Khangaum, 30th.—The weather during the week has been again cloudy, and a little rain, about ½ in., has fallen. The Koonbees' marriage season intervening has also tended to cause a diminution of supplies, the daily amount having averaged under 200 candies. As to the quality of arrivals, it seems to be getting no better, and each description continues to find ready buyers at prices which it is difficult to reconcile with those ruling in the Bombay market.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, IN THE P. W. DEPT., DATED 31ST MARCH 1870, on the Report, dated the 27th July 1869, of the Commission on the Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay, with appendices.

WATER SUPPLY.

Government concur with the Commission in rejecting the Shewla scheme. It does not appear to have been ascertained, beyond a doubt, that as good a storage basin cannot be found in closer proximity to Bombay, nor are the details of the scheme sufficiently well-considered. The amount of the outlay involved also puts it beyond the power of the Municipality for the present at least.

2. The Canery and Poway schemes would not give results commensurate with the outlay they would involve, and the construction of either would only be a half measure.

3. A very substantial addition to the Vehar lake, at an expenditure which is within the means of the Municipality, might however be made by the execution of the Toolsee scheme, and Government concur with the Commission that this would be the best practicable arrangement.

4. It could only, however, be regarded as an *interim* expedient, for it does not provide for the full quantity (15 gallons) of water per head for the number of people that now probably inhabit Bombay; and would therefore, year by year, as the population increases, become more and more inadequate: many years would, however, probably elapse before any practical inconvenience would be felt, and it is reasonable to suppose, in that interval, not only will some suitable scheme for a substantial increase be devised, but that means will be forthcoming for carrying it out.

5. It is quite clear that, as a permanent arrangement, this city should not be left to depend on one source of supply, liable to suffer from insufficient rainfall in successive years, or destruction from accident to the impounding dams.

6. The risk of either contingency may not be great, but it does no doubt exist, and therefore the Municipality should lose no time in having the further investigation suggested by the Commission made, in view to the selection of a suitable site for another reservoir, so that all may be ready for action as soon as means can be made available; in the meantime the dams of the Vehar lake should be strengthened, as recommended, and the question of another main from Vehar should be seriously considered.

7. The mode of distributing the present supply appears to be very faulty; of the 8,500,000 gallons delivered, only 21,53,475 gallons are accounted for, the remaining 6,346,255 gallons running away through private service pipes without check. Government concur, therefore, with the Commission that it would be advisable to apply meters in all practicable cases, (it cannot always be done for want of pressure), and to provide small dipping wells throughout the native town, in the manner suggested by Mr. Blaney.

8. As regards the incidence of the cost of any work carried out with a view to the permanent increase of the water supply, Government do not concur with the Commission that the work required may fairly be regarded as imperial.

9. The taxpayers of India have already contributed Rs. 20,42,394 towards the water supply of the city of Bombay, and have lent the Municipality a further sum of Rs. 45,42,394 for the same purpose.

10. The works at Vehar now yield a gross revenue of about 4 lakhs, which is sufficient to provide for maintenance, pay interest on existing debts, and leave a margin sufficient to cover the interest on a moderate loan for the further extension of the work.

11. Under proper arrangement the water revenue should increase, and the Commissioner's proposal of levying a light water rate, from which houses supplied by meters would be exempted, seems a reasonable one, and he should be requested to suggest the details for carrying out the plan.

DRAINAGE.

12. The Commission reject all the more elaborate schemes that have already been discussed, and advocate improvement of the Halalcore system for the removal of solid refuse, and night-soil: and they think that the drainage of the town of rain water (and probably of refuse, though this is not so clearly stated) should be effected by gravitation to Back Bay and the harbour, and that as little drainage as possible should be allowed to find its way to the flats.

31. Government agree with the Commission that the time has not yet arrived for admitting night-soil into underground sewers; and, to secure its proper disposal in that manner, not only would an abundant and constant water service be required, but it would necessitate the general introduction of water closets,—an arrangement which neither habits, nor the means, of the people would admit of.

14. Such an arrangement means the rebuilding of the city of Bombay on a different plan to that now existing; and it is a fact that bears closely on the question, that the cost of an efficient and durable water closet would approximate to the value of many of the existing houses. Water closets are not yet universal in either London or Paris, and it will probably be some generations before the people of this city, as a body, will be prepared to adopt them. If not thoroughly efficient, they would be worse than useless. If the Halalcore system be, for the present, adhered to, it only remains to get rid of as much of the rain-fall as possible, and prevent it from collecting on the flats. The swamp that exists there during the early part of the cold weather would thus be somewhat reduced by improving the Love Grove outfall, but could only be made altogether to disappear by the progress of the reclamation which is even now spreading steadily from the regions of Camateepoora and will, it is hoped, recover the flats long before such conditions will arise as would render a system of underground sewers practicable.

15. Apart, therefore, from the sanitary question whether sewage could be safely utilized in this country, Government think there are good reasons for rejecting Captain Tulloch's and all underground-sewage schemes, but in any case it would not, as the Commission report, be wise to try so doubtful and perilous an experiment on so enormous and costly a scale.

16. The dry earth system is, of course, out of the question for general application to a city of this magnitude. Government concur, therefore, generally with the Commission, and recommend an improved Halalcore system, and that strict attention should be directed to the adjustment and improvement of the existing surface drainage system, by which the water may be rapidly got rid of; but considering its position to windward of the inhabited part of the island, and that it is a perfect *cul-de-sac*, no drainage should be admitted into Back Bay.

17. The Fort drains should be completed, and all house connections properly trapped. In the better classes of houses in the Fort water closets would be practicable, for the style of buildings is better than in the native town, but the difficulty would be sufficient water. It would be also advisable to establish a few public necessaries on the water-closet principle.

18. The Commission's recommendation as to the Carnac Bunder night soil reservoir, and the necessity for the increased number of public necessaries, should be brought to the special attention of the Municipality.

19. The Commission should be thanked for their very practical report, which, it is to be hoped, will put a question which of late has occupied so much public attention in Bombay, in its proper light, and perhaps show that, by the deliberate examination that has been made of gigantic, but crude, and insufficiently considered schemes, the community of this city may have been saved not only from a great financial error, but from something even worse.

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

MUSICAL PARTY AT MADRAS.

ON Saturday evening (March 26th) His Excellency the Governor and Lady Napier entertained a very large circle of Madras society at a musical party at Government House. As this was the last opportunity of meeting His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the invitations were largely and promptly responded to, and her ladyship's rooms where filled by a brilliant assembly at a very early hour. Shortly after ten o'clock a concert of vocal and instrumental music was begun, in which the best known amateurs of Madras took part. The Duke having to embark at an early hour in the morning, and many of those present being desirous of witnessing his embarkation, the party was not a late one. This very pleasant gathering brought to a close the series of grand entertainments given by their Excellencies in honour of their royal visitor.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April (containing the alterations on the G. I. P. line, &c.) was published yesterday.

MR. DORABJEE PESTONJEE CAMA intends shortly to publish an account of his voyage round the world.

THE S. S. ASIE.—The departure of Messrs Fraissinet Pere et Fils' s. s. Asie is fixed for 2 P.M. on Tuesday the 5th instant.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, who is now on leave, is expected to arrive in Bombay in the course of this month.

BOOKS FOR SEAMEN.—The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a parcel of periodicals, left at the Cathedral vestry, for distribution among the sailors in port.

THEFT.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced one John Blackford Milton, an old offender, to six months' imprisonment, for the theft of two boxes, the property of Mr. W. R. Scroggie.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.—An address to H. H. the Rao of Kutch will be presented in the Town Hall this day at 4 P.M., when the attendance of all Kutchee inhabitants of Bombay and others interested in it is requested.

THE FIFTH LECTURE in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution will be delivered in the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 6th instant at 8 P.M., by Dr. I. B. Lyon, on the following subject:—"The relation of electricity to other physical forces."

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The performance last night at the Grant Road Theatre was the last appearance of the present minstrel company, and the dramatic company appears for the last time to-night. On Monday evening Mr. Carson will have a complimentary benefit, under distinguished patronage, with a minstrel and miscellaneous performance. Donato, the one-legged dancer, will also assist at Mr. Carson's benefit.

THE BAND OF THE 95TH (THE DERBYSHIRE) REGIMENT will play the following programme of music at the Colaba Band Stand at half-past five this evening :—

Overture	Maritana	Wallace.
Valse	Geraldine	D. Godfrey.
Selection	La Dame Blanche	Doeldien.
Quadrille	Bon Jour	Zikoff.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hartel.

THE accounts of terrific storms come to us from all quarters,—especially from different parts of the Central Provinces. High winds have been experienced and tremendous thunderstorms, accompanied by hail and one continued sheet of lightning. Tents, trees, and chuppers have been blown down, and much damage done. The oldest inhabitant is naturally surprised, and cannot account for the phenomena.—*Deccan Herald*, April 2.

THE WEATHER.—The whole country, as far as Bengal, seems to be wondering at extraordinary weather, and Bombay is no exception. For some days the atmosphere has been close and sultry, and yesterday morning heavy clouds floated over the island, from which a few drops of rain fell. In the evening, we had a sharp thunderstorm with which brilliant lightning continued for some time, and during which a heavy shower of rain fell. The storm, it is to be hoped, will have cleared the atmosphere, and thus allow us a few refreshing days before our real hot season weather commences.

FOUND IN POSSESSION OF A STOLEN NOTE.—Two old offenders, Ismael Abdoola and Abdoola Lukshia, were yesterday charged, before Mr Showell, with having in their possession, on Wednesday last, a currency note for Rs. 50, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. On the night of Wednesday a policeman while going his rounds saw the prisoners going along. He knew them to be damaged characters, and caught the first accused, while the other commenced to run, but he was also arrested by another peon. On the first accused being searched a currency note for fifty rupees was found in the pocket of his bundee. The prisoner said that he picked the note out of a man's pocket in a crowd with another note, and that he disposed of the latter. The second man was discharged. The first prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a month.

The currency note is in the Girgaum Police Court, and if satisfactory proof of ownership can be adduced it will be restored to the owner.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Malabar arrived in the harbour here yesterday afternoon, with troops from England. She brings a total of 40 officers, 9 officers' wives and 7 children; 892 men, 87 wives, and 93 children, with 35 other passengers. Two privates and three children died on the passage from Suez.

The following are the details of the troops with the stations to which they will be sent :—The head quarters of the 66th Foot, 21 officers and 420 men, for Kurrachee; 142 men of the 1/2nd Foot for Poona; 180 men of the 49th Foot for Deesa; 80 men of the 59th Foot for Mhow; and 60 men of the 108th Foot for Belgaum. The 66th Foot will proceed to Kurrachee in the steamers Dalhousie, Earl Canning, and Lord Elphinstone on their return after conveyance of the troops by the Jumna. The 1/2nd Foot will proceed to Poona by ordinary train, and those for 49th, 59th and 108th Foot will proceed by special train to Deolalee where they will remain till the opening of the season.

The following are the names of the officers by the Malabar :—

ROYAL NAVY.—Captain S. Douglas; Lieut. E. D. Law; Surgeon H. Harkan; Assistant Surgeon W. M. Power; Chief Engineer Joseph Rollinson; Engineers J. Patterson, W. Rumble, and L. J. Franks; Assistant Engineers H. W. Wilkins and T. F. Brown; Gunner Thos. Clarke; Boatswain Jos. Beedem, and Carpenter J. E. C. Kemp.

OFFICERS OF 66TH FOOT.—Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. G. V. Watson; Surgeon W. S. Murray, Mrs. Murray, child and servant; Major R. Shiel; Paymaster T. Bryson; Captains C. V. Oliver, H. A. F. Merewether, W. L. Beattie and E. S. Garratt; Lieut. J. Healy, Mrs. Healy and five children; Lieutenants G. W. M. Hall, T. Harris, A. N. Wilman and H. H. Smallperse; Quarter Master T. G. Gillby and two daughters; Assistant Surgeon W. C. Gasteen; Ensigns H. B. Ternan, F. D. Raikes, W. A. Callaghan, and B. R. Hobart.

OTHER OFFICERS.—Brevet-Major and Mrs. W. W. Corban, 49th Foot; Captain and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, 59th Foot; Captain C. T. Caldecott, 76th Foot; Captain George Phillips, 4th Hussars; Captain C. G. Robinson, R A., Mrs. Robinson, child and servant; Captain J. E. Wetherall, 108th Foot; Lieutenant J. M. Urquhart, 108th Foot; Lieutenant and Mrs. G. E. Townsend, R.H.A.; Assistant Surgeon J. Anderson, R.A.; Lieutenant G. Poignand, 59th Foot; Lieutenant L. H. Bennett, 2/24th Foot; Ensign J. F. Irwin, 59th Foot; Ensign C. A. V. Foulger, 108th Foot; Ensign W. B. Baker, 2/1st Foot; Ensign S. Apthorp, 59th Foot; Ensign R P. Gallwey, 92nd Foot.

Conductor J. Cochrane, Madras Ordnance Department, Mrs. Cochrane and child; Conductor J. Murray, Bombay Ordnance Department.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st, 11-55 A.M.—Latest dates of messages received in Kurrachee from England via Turkey 30th March 11-20 P.M., via Russia 31st March 2-30 P.M., Europe via Turkey 31st March 10-40 A.M., via Russia 30th March 5-36 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Bagdad; Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—1ST APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Turkey, March 30th, 6-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 21 hours 11 minutes.

Via Russia, March 31st, 11-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 13 hours 16 minutes.

Via Red Sea, March 31st, 10-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Turkey, 31st, 1 P.M., Greenwich [illegible] time in transit 28 hours 35 minutes.

Via Russia, nil.

Via Red Sea, nil.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 31st March to 8 P.M. of the 1st April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	8 35	0 1
,, Calcutta	9 18	0 47
,, Madras	3 50	2 13

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

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[JUDGMENTS IN CASE OF BANK OF BOMBAY vs. ORIENTAL BANK, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.]

SIR CHARLES SARGENT'S JUDGMENT.

The facts of this case have been so fully stated by my learned colleague that it would be a waste of time for me to refer to them further than is necessary to explain the conclusions at which I have arrived. As to what occurred at the meeting of the 26th April at the office of the Bank of Bombay there is no material difference in the evidence given by the several persons present on that occasion. It is admitted by them, one and all, that Mr. Lidderdale gave as the reason of his having invited the attendance of the bank managers (amongst whom was Mr. Moir, the agent of the Oriental Banking Corporation), that Premchund Roychund had applied to the Bank of Bombay for a loan of 25 lacs to meet pressing liabilities, and that unless he obtained it he would be compelled to stop payment. That 25 lacs was a larger sum than the Bank felt justified in lending, and that he sought the co-operation of the other banks. That it was stated that [illegible] was prepared to give securities. That there was a general expression of opinion in which Mr. Moir joined, as to the importance of preventing the disastrous consequences to commerce which, it was considered by all present, would probably result from Premchund's failure, and a readiness expressed by the several bank managers and agents to join with the Bank of Bombay in rendering Premchund the assistance he required—and that the meeting was adjourned till next morning at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow, in order to obtain the attendance of the bank managers who had not been present that day, and to enable Premchund to lay before them a statement of his liabilities and the securities he was prepared to give; but as Mr. Lidderdale admitted on cross examination, without any resolution having been come to of any kind whatever beyond the agreement to meet next morning at his bungalow. Accordingly on the 27th the same persons assembled, with the addition of Mr. Beattie, who represented the Commercial Bank and Mr. Otto Müller, the agent for the Comptoir d'Escompte, and although the witnesses differ very materially on some points, I think that on a close examination of the evidence this difference will be found to be rather as to what each witness understood or inferred than as to what was expressly agreed to. Now as to what happened on that occasion, the following facts would appear to be not in dispute, or at any rate to result clearly from the evidence. That Mr. Lidderdale repeated his previous statement as to the object of calling the meeting. That the discussion was renewed as to the advisability of assisting Premchund Roychund, and that subject to the question of security, which remained to be considered, the several bank managers present, including Mr. Moir, agreed to join with the Bank of Bombay in the loan of 25 lacs in certain definite proportions, viz.:

The Bank of Bombay	10½
Oriental Banking Corporation	2½
Comptoir d'Escompte	2½
Chartered Mercantile Bank	2½
Commercial Bank	2½
Bank of Hindostan	2
Asiatic Bank	2½

That the meeting then placed itself in communication with Premchund Roychund, who was present in the verandah, through the medium of Mr. Robertson, the secretary of the plaintiff's bank, and Mr. Tracey, one of its directors, and, after some negotiation, came to an understanding with him that the loan should be secured by a promissory note with three sureties, a mortgage of certain specified immoveable properties and a deposit and assignment of jewels. That the meeting (as Mr. Moir says he understood) thought the aggregate securities were sufficient, and that they might go on with the loan; and that it broke up, having decided that the loan, including in that term all the arrangements which had been come to, should be proceeded with forthwith, and that the management and carrying of it out should be entrusted to the Bank of Bombay. So far the evidence clearly establishes a mutual agreement between all the banks represented at the meeting to join in a loan of 25 lacs to Premchund Roychund. But it is stated by the defendants that it was a condition precedent of their so joining in the loan, that Premchund Roychund should give a mortgage on immoveable property to the extent of 15 lacs, and should deposit jewels to the ascertained value of 20 lacs. Now, so far as regards the immoveable property, I don't think that counsel for the defendants seriously contended that the above statement was supported by the evidence. It is plain from Mr. Moir's own evidence that the meeting accepted, as part of the security, the several properties mentioned in exhibit B, which was circulated amongst the several bank managers. That the meeting formed a rough estimate of their value—Mr. Moir says he thinks 15 lacs—and that no valuation was contemplated by the meeting, as, indeed would obviously have been impossible when the circumstances of the loan were so pressing as in the one in question. Now it is clear from the evidence of the witnesses on both sides that it was understood by the meeting that there were pressing claims which it was imperatively necessary to provide for at once, if not on the very day of the meeting—and it further results from the evidence of Mr. Beattie, Mr. Norman and Mr. Moir that it was understood that the Bank of Bombay would supply the necessary funds. Mr. Moir hints that the advance was to be made at the exclusive risk of the Bank of Bombay. This impression of Mr. Moir—for I do not think he intended it to be regarded as more than that—which on the face of it is most improbable, after the meeting had agreed to join in the loan, is supported by evidence of the vaguest description as to some one (Mr. Moir cannot say whether it was a bank manager or Mr. Robertson) remarking that it would come out of the Bank's quota, and is distinctly denied by Mr. Beattie, a gentleman whose evidence is given with great clearness, and with whom Mr. Moir was in close communication during the meeting—he says "they were to be advanced on the joint account against securities in hand," and further on—"I never contemplated the Bank would make the advance that day unless they got the deeds." Mr. Norman says "it was agreed that the Bank should get hold of as much security as it could, and make the advance of the money required that day." Again, it is impossible to read the passage in Mr. Moir's letter to the head office in London in which he mentions that 7 or 8 lacs had been already advanced upon the security of the title deeds alone, without coming to the conclusion that he must, at that time, have regarded the advances made to meet the pressing claims, in the same light as Mr. Beattie, *i.e.*, as having been made on joint account and against securities in hand. It may be, as many of the witnesses depose, that the meeting expected that some of the jewels would be deposited that same day; but it is clear, I think, that the meeting contemplated the advances to meet the pressing claims being made against securities in hand, and certainly before all the jewels (some of which were stated to be in Surat) had been deposited and valued. The deposit therefore of jewels of the ascertained value of 20 lacs could not have been a condition precedent of the defendants entering into the loan. In any case, Mr. Moir having been informed by the letter of the 28th that advances had been made before the jewels had been deposited, and not having objected, the Bank must be deemed to have waived its right to insist upon any such condition precedent. Now the Bank of Bombay, whether as manager of the loan and agent for and on behalf of all the other banks, or as one of the several banks engaged in the common venture, would of course be entitled to be indemnified by the other banks for all sums properly advanced on their account, and to recover the same as money paid to the use and at the request of the several banks; and when it is remembered that this was no ordinary loan to be carried into effect at leisure, but was required to meet pressing claims, the precise amount and nature of which, as I shall have afterwards occasion to show, were not known to the meeting—that the Bank of Bombay had to reconcile the urgency of the transaction with the necessary precaution as to the securities, and lastly that there were six other banks from whom, when the meeting broke up, it was supposed that the quotas would have to be collected—it is, I think, pre-eminently a case in which the rule as to the implied authority of an agent to do all things necessary to the fulfilment of the object and purpose for which he is appointed, should receive the most liberal application, and that it is only reasonable to hold that in the absence of any clear and express understanding to the contrary, the Bank of Bombay had an implied authority to advance the funds required for the loan in the first instance, if it should find it either necessary or convenient to do so. Now I see no reason to doubt that the managers of the several banks, as they one and all tell us, expected to be called on for their quotas as soon as funds were required for the loan. The fact that the Bank of Bombay, after the meeting, expressly agreed with two of the contributory banks not to require immediate payment of their quotas, but to debit them in their accounts, points to this as the general expectation amongst the bank managers. But I do not understand any of the witnesses as saying that this was expressly agreed to. On the other hand, the directors of the Bank of Bombay, one and all, say that they considered they were to finance the loan, and to call up the quotas when they thought proper, either at once or during the progress of the loan, or when the result was known; nor is this inconsistent with their entering into the above arrangement with the two banks. Whether the Bank of Bombay ought not to have informed the other banks of their having made the advances so that they might have at once repaid the Bank of Bombay, and, not having done so, can now claim interest on those advances is another question. But I can find no evidence of such a distinct understanding having been come to at the meeting as could deprive the Bank of Bombay of its right to be indemnified for advances in other respects properly and *bona fide* made on account of the other banks. But independently of these considerations the defendant's Bank is, in my opinion, precluded from taking this objection by the conduct of Mr. Moir on the 15th of May when the document circulated amongst the bank managers for their signature was seen and read by Mr. Moir. He was then informed by the recitals in that instrument that the Bank of Bombay had already made, or intended making the advances for the other banks; and he tells us that he made no other objection to signing the document other than that it did not contain the clause he pencilled in the margin relating to the transfer of the securities. Such conduct, I cannot but think, amounts to an acquiescence in the course adopted by the Bank of Bombay, and is alone sufficient to prevent the defendants' bank taking the objection that the advances alleged to have been made on their account were made without authority. But it is said by the defendants that, as a matter of fact, no advances were made on account of the contracting banks, but that the plaintiffs treated the agreement with those banks as abandoned, and really advanced the 25 lacs on their own account. Now it is clear that the Bank of Bombay commenced making the advances on the basis of that agreement, for we find Mr. Robertson (the secretary of the Bank, to whom, we are told by Mr. Lidderdale, that the carrying out of the loan was entrusted) writing, on the 2[illegible] April to Mr. Douglas, the manager of the Chartered Bank of India and China, telling him what had been done, and asking him to join in the arrangement; and again, on the same day, writing to Mr. Moir, informing him what advances had already been made and what he intended doing. Again, on the 15th of May the agreement to which I have just alluded was sent round by the plaintiffs' bank to the several contributory banks for their signatures, binding them to pay the advances made on their account by the plaintiff's Bank, and on the 25th of May and on the 28th July on the eve of the note falling due and subsequently on the visit of Mr. Robertson to Mr. Moir, the advances are uniformly treated as having been made on the basis of the agreement. But it was said that the intention to treat the loan as exclusively their own is shewn by the Bank not calling up the quotas either before or shortly after the advances were made, nor debiting the several banks with their quotas in their accounts with them, either when the advances were made or on the 30th July when the note became due, or when the balances were transferred to the New Bank of Bombay. But the not calling up the quotas is consistent with what the directors say was the understanding, viz., that they should finance the loan, and their not debiting them in account when the advances were made or when the balances were paid over to the New Bank of Bombay, would appear to be only the usual course of dealing, as Mr. Moir says, it would have been sharp practice to have debited them in account before there was an ascertained liability. There is nothing, therefore, in my opinion, in the conduct of the plaintiffs which shews that they ever intended to treat the agreement between themselves and the other banks as abandoned, and to make the loan on their own account.

I now pass to the consideration of the manner in which the Bank of Bombay fulfilled the trust reposed in them as managers for and on behalf of all the other banks and carried out the loan in question. The evidence shews that the title deeds of the immoveable property were in the hands of the Bank on the 27th April 1866—that on that same day the Bank telegraphed to their up-country branches to discount Premchund's bills drawn against cotton, to the extent of 8 lacs. That early on the 28th Premchund deposited the greater part of his jewels, and on the 30th, in the presence of Mr. Robertson, stated that he had given for them 15 or 16 lacs, according to the evidence of Mr. Fraser, or 12 lacs according to Premchund's own evidence. That Mr. Curvoisier was sent for on the 30th and came the following day, and after examining the greater part of the jewels, including all the most important, assigned a value to them much below the amount at which they were estimated by Premchund. That owing to the great discrepancy between the values assigned by Mr. Curvoisier and those given by Premchund, Mr. Fraser thought it right to communicate the result to the Board, which was then sitting. That on his going to do so, he saw Mr. Robertson and Mr. Tracey and told them. That nothing further was done to ascertain the value of the jewels until the 3rd of May when Mr. Crawford was called in, and on the 8th he reported that they were, in his opinion, worth Rs. 2,74,292. That the rest of the jewels were deposited some seven or eight days after the first batch, and were reported on the 23rd May by Mr. Crawford to be worth Rs. 61,255. It further appears from the account of the loan in the books of the Bank of Bombay, as explained by Mr. Rodgie, that up to the 1st of May inclusive, the day on which the valuation by Mr. Curvoiser took place, close upon 18 lacs had been advanced, and that by the 1st of May, or when Mr. Crawford commenced his valuation of the first batch of jewels and before the deposit of the second batch, all but a very small portion of the entire 25 lacs had been actually advanced and authority given to the agents of the Bank up-country as to the rest. It thus appears that the greater part of the jewels which had been deposited on the 28th of April were not valued till the 1st of May—that the 25 lacs were advanced before all the jewels had been deposited, and that of these, 18 lacs were advanced before any valuation whatever had taken place—and the remaining seven after the Bank was aware, through its secretary, of Mr. Curvoiser's valuation. It was contended for the defendants that this mode of carrying out the loan was in breach of the duty of the Bank of Bombay as managers of the loan for and on behalf of all concerned. That the Bank did not exercise due diligence in having the jewels valued. That no advances should have been made before the jewels had been deposited, valued and ascertained to be worth 20 lacs, and that therefore, so far as the loan is not covered by what the securities have realized, the loss must be borne by the Bank of Bombay itself, as the result of its own negligence. That at any rate, after the Bank became aware of Mr. Curvoiser's valuation, they should have stayed their hands until the promised amount of jewels had been deposited or have communicated with the other banks, and that their not doing so was an act of culpable negligence and breach of duty, which precludes them from all right of contribution in respect of the advances made subsequently to their having such notice. Now I have before stated that, in my opinion, the evidence satisfactorily shows that the meeting understood that there were certain pressing claims which would have to be met at once, before all the preliminary arrangements could be made, and further that it was understood by the meeting that the Bank of Bombay was to provide the necessary funds to satisfy those claims, against securities in hand, and so far therefore, as funds were required to meet those pressing claims, I entertain no doubt that the Bank of Bombay was justified in making the necessary advances before the jewels were deposited and against the securities in hand, and I think I may say that counsel for the defendants almost acquiesced in this view. But it was said that, at any rate subject to provision being made for the above claims, the Bank was not justified in making advances until the jewels had been valued. Now Mr. Moir says, "the jewels were to be deposited at once and we were to pay our quotas when the jewels had been deposited and valued, and the papers as to the assignment of them and the lands completed. I remember this circumstance perfectly, because Mr. Kelly was asked how long it would take to complete the matter, and I remember being surprised at his saying that he had no doubt it could be done in a day or two." Mr. Beattie says that before he paid his contribution, he was to be satisfied as to the securities—"these were to be handed to the Bank of Bombay—I made no stipulation. The thing was given to the Bank of Bombay in trust to get the security." The other Bank managers speak to the same effect. I do not understand them as saying that there was an express agreement (indeed Mr Beattie admits there was not), but that it was treated as a well-understood thing and as a matter of course, that the Bank of Bombay as managers of the loan would take the usual precautions for obtaining the securities before proceeding with the loan, and they point to the discussion as to the time it would take to do this, and the express provision that the jewels should be valued, as shewing that such must have been the understanding of the meeting. Now the chairman of the Bank of Bombay and other of the directors, as Mr. Brown and Mr. Norman, admit that the jewels formed a very important part of the security, as indeed it is obvious they must have done having regard to their estimated value, whether we take it to have been between 15 or 20 lacs or 20 lacs; and also to their being of that class of security most easily available and therefore most favored by bankers. Further, the directors (with the exception of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Chapman, the latter of whom confines himself to saying he has no recollection of it) as well as Mr. Robertson, secretary of the Bank, who were present at the meeting, severally admit the truth of what is positively stated by all the bank managers, that it was expressly agreed the jewels should be valued. But, whilst making this admission they one and all insist that nothing was said as to the Bank not making advances before the jewels were valued, and that they were perfectly justified under the circumstances in doing so. Now it is admitted that the meeting had no information as to the jewels which Premchund possessed, beyond that it was supposed that he had invested largely in jewels. There was not even a list of them in the hands of the meeting, unless therefore the meeting was content to take whatever jewels Premchund might think proper to deposit with the Bank, ordinary prudence suggested that they should be valued; it is not necessary to say for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were worth exactly what he estimated them at—whatever that may have been—for although I should have great difficulty in supposing that the meeting could have expected that Premchund's jewels were worth exactly what he said was their value, and not a pie less, I can have none in concluding that they must have relied upon their being approximately of that value, and the provision for their valuation would therefore be a measure of the greatest importance, in order, as Mr. Brown admits, to check Premchund in the fulfilment of his engagement with the meeting. If then this were the case of an ordinary loan, can it be doubted that it would have been the obvious duty of the Bank of Bombay to take the earliest opportunity to have the jewels valued, and not to have made advances (except such as were required for the pressing claims) until that had been done. I do not say, necessarily a full, detailed, and complete valuation; but one which would at least have given the Bank an approximate value of the jewels, and enabled them to ascertain whether or no Premchund was substantially carrying out his engagement as to the jewels. There was no practical difficulty in doing this. Mr. Crawford says a rough valuation might have been made in an hour or two. But it was said nothing was agreed as to what should be done in case the jewels proved to be of less value than what had been stated by Premchund. This may be so. It is not necessary to say what would have been the proper course for the Bank to have pursued under every possible contingency. It is sufficient that the provision as to the valuation was dictated by common prudence; that it was the only safe guide to the Bank in the conduct of the loan, and might give the Bank such information respecting the jewels as would clearly render it improper for the Bank to continue the loan without communicating with its principals and co-adventurers. As events turned out, that contingency, it will be seen, was actually realized, but, owing to the dilatoriness of the Bank in having the jewels valued, only when it was too late to be of much importance. But it was said that this was no ordinary loan and that the provision as to the valuation was of little or no importance, as the meeting intended to make the loan under any circumstances, although they may have wished to obtain as much security as possible—and, 2ndly, that had the Bank delayed making the advances until the jewels had been valued, the object the meeting had in view, viz., the saving Premchund Roychund from failure, might have been defeated. Now, the first of these grounds on which the plaintiffs justify the course pursued by them is tantamount to saying that the meeting intended to assist Premchund at all risks—a proposition which, it appears to me, is contradicted by the proceedings of the meeting from first to last. If one thing is clear upon the evidence it is that the loan was proposed to the meeting by the Bank of Bombay as a loan upon ample security—that ample security was in the contemplation of the several banks throughout the negotiation with Premchund, and that it was not until that meeting was satisfied with the aggregate of the securities (however much importance any particular bank manager may have attached to some particular portion of the security) that it was finally agreed to make the loan: and we have the statement of the chairman himself of the Bank of Bombay that he regarded the securities as an important feature in the transaction. It may be, as Mr. Moir admits, that it was considered that Premchund's difficulties were only temporary, and that the meeting did not anticipate that there would be any necessity to resort to the securities; but this circumstance is not an uncommon one in loan transaction and is quite consistent with the desire of the lenders to adopt all reasonable precautions, and if there be any doubt that this was so in the present case, it is removed by the expressed wish of the meeting that the jewels should be valued. It is impossible to read the evidence without perceiving that the directors of the Bank of Bombay felt the force of this inference. They content themselves (unless we except Mr. Lidderdale, who hazarded the improbable theory that the valuation was for the purpose of obtaining information which might be useful on future occasions), with simply saying that it could not have been intended that the loan should be postponed until the jewels had been valued, as it was understood that all the jewels were not even in Bombay, and as the case was an urgent one, the object the meeting had in view might have been defeated. Now this is probably true, so far as regards those pressing claims to which I have before alluded, as to which I have already said that I think the evidence sufficiently shows that advances were to be made against securities in hand; but as to the rest of the loan, the meeting was clearly under the impression that it would not be required immediately. Mr. Lidderdale says: "As far as I recollect, it was said the balance would be required in two or three days." Mr. Chapman says: "It was understood the residue would be required shortly," and Mr. Moir says: "I don't recollect any time being mentioned within which the rest of the 25 lacs would be required shortly." Again, although the evidence shows, I think, that the meeting understood that some of the jewels were at Surat, there was nothing to prevent their being deposited within 48 hours. There was, therefore, with the information the meeting had before it, nothing inconsistent with the paramount object they had in view in their stipulating that the jewels should be valued when deposited, and their intending, as the defendants say they must be presumed to have intended, that the loan (subject to provision being made for pressing claims) should not be proceeded with until that had been done. On the other hand I think that the evidence shews that there was no accurate and detailed information before the meeting as to the amount, if indeed as to the nature, of the pressing claims. There was certainly no list of them. The amount is stated differently by almost all the witnesses, and although all would seem to be agreed that they principally arose from cotton transactions which would have to be met by bills, no one seems to have thought that they did so exclusively. Mr. Moir himself says that he understood there was a pressing claim arising out of a judgment recovered against Premchund Roychund by some Financial Company and which, there can be no doubt, was the claim of the Eastern Financial Corporation satisfied out of the loan on the 27th. Under these circumstances, having regard to the great importance which the meeting attached to supporting Premchund, the Bank of Bombay, who were entrusted with the somewhat difficult task of reconciling the security of the banks with the object they all had at heart must be deemed to have had a large discretion as to what were pressing claims. However this may be, it was the clear duty of the Bank to have the jewels valued as soon as possible after they were deposited and subject to making provision for such claims as, in the reasonable exercise of the above discretion, they might consider pressing. I am unable to discover any special circumstances which could justify the Bank in proceeding with the loan before the jewels had been valued, according to the dictates of common prudence and the obvious intention of the meeting, as shown by the express provision for the valuation of the jewels. That Mr. Robertson himself felt that this was the duty of the Bank, and that there was nothing in Premchund's position which required them to lay aside ordinary caution is shown by the letters he wrote to Mr. Douglas and Mr. Moir on the 28th April. He tells Mr. Douglas that he shall advance no more until the jewels have been deposited and valued, and after particularizing what he had already done, he tells Mr. Moir that he shall advance no more until the jewels are deposited. It is clear therefore that on the 28th Mr. Robertson, who had the conduct of the loan, and was thoroughly acquainted with Premchund's affairs, saw no necessity for making further advances until the jewels had been deposited and valued; and that he recognized the propriety of acting with caution and giving practical effect, to what he himself admits in his evidence was the express wish of the meeting as to the valuation of the jewels. Notwithstanding this expression of Mr. Robertson's intentions, which so entirely agrees with what the defendants say was his duty, we find that 8 lacs were advanced on the 28th over and above the one lac which he mentions in his letter to Mr. Moir. That on the 30th April Rs. 2,89,000 were advanced, and that it was not until the 1st May that the first batch of jewels was valued—on which day Rs. 2,25,000 were advanced, some part of which, if not the whole, we may fairly presume was advanced during the early business hours, before Mr. Courvoisier made his appearance on the scene. No explanation has been offered why the jewels were not valued on the Saturday, or, at the latest, early on Monday morning. Mr. Crawford's evidence, to which I have before alluded, shows that this might have been done, and the Bank put in possession, on the 28th, or at the latest early on the 30th, of the important information they obtained on the 1st of May. Again, it is clear from Mr. Fraser's evidence, that Mr. Robertson and Mr. Tracey became acquainted on that day with the fact that the major-part of the jewels which Premchund had promised to deposit were of very much less value than that assigned to them on the previous day by Premchund; and there can be no reasonable doubt that Mr. Robertson, to whom was entrusted the management of the loan, then became aware, through Mr. Fraser, that those jewels which Premchund had said were worth 12 or 15 lacs, according as we accept Premchund's or Mr. Fraser's evidence, were worth only about 3 lacs in Mr. Courvoisier's opinion. It is said that this was a superficial and imperfect valuation, and that Mr. Courvoisier was not a competent person. It may be admitted that the valuation could not be regarded as a complete and perfectly accurate valuation, and it may be that Mr. Courvoisier was not the fittest person who could have been selected for the purpose, but he was selected by the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Courvoisier moreover was a person of great experience in jewelry. The discrepancy between the values was most startling, and common prudence at least required that the Bank should stay its hand until a more satisfactory valuation could be made, if they distrusted the accuracy of Mr. Courvoisier's values, or at least until the other banks—which it must be remembered were all situated close to the plaintiffs' bank—had been communicated with on the subject. Neither course, however, is adopted by the Bank. Mr. Crawford is not called in till the 3rd—the loan is proceeded with regardless of what had occurred, without any communication being made to the contributing banks, and by the time Mr. Crawford made his report, almost all the 25 lacs had been parted with. It was scarcely, I think, attempted to justify this course of proceeding on the part of the Bank of Bombay, nor can I doubt that it amounted to such negligence and default of duty, in their character of manager of the loan as precludes the Bank from all right of contribution in respect of such advances. It was contended, however, that the defendants' bank are precluded by the conduct of Mr. Moir from objecting to the course pursued by the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Justice Westropp has gone very fully into the facts connected with this part of the case, and I entirely concur with him that there is nothing in the conduct of that gentleman that can be construed into an acquiescence in the manner in which the loan was carried out by the plaintiffs.

It is not necessary for me to pass again in review the various items in the 25 lac account taken from the plaintiffs' books. Having come to the conclusion that the Bank of Bombay was bound to take the earliest opportunity to have the jewels valued, and that this might have been done on the 28th, or at latest early on the 30th, with respect to the jewels deposited early in the morning of the 28th—that the Bank of Bombay ought not to have made advances before the jewels were valued, except so far as in the exercise of a reasonable discretion they might think the claims were of a pressing nature—and lastly, that the Bank ought to have stayed its hands after Mr. Courvoisier's valuation, and communicated with the other banks—I can have no difficulty in agreeing with my colleague, that the Bank of Bombay cannot recover from the other banks any advances made after the 30th April, and that the only items of the account for which the bank can take credit, and that too only upon a very liberal view of the Bank's conduct in the management of the loan, are those which he has enumerated, and the amount of which is admittedly covered by the proceeds of the securities.

The first issue must therefore be found for defendants, and judgment pass for defendants with costs.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

An Allahabad letter has the following:—

"A case of some importance has been referred to the High Court for opinion by the Judge of the Allahabad Small Cause Court. A civil engineer, on account of some disagreement, lived apart from his wife, and to protect himself from the said wife incurring debts for which he could be made liable he sent a circular round to the tradesmen telling them not to give him or to anybody on his account anything on credit, and that he intended to have his transactions strictly cash in future. The wife returned to her husband's house (against his wish) after the issue of this circular letter, and during her residence there purchased some articles from Messrs. Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co. on credit, she was told however that her husband had stopped credit sales on his account, but she over-ruled the objection by saying that her husband would pay, and by this means obtained the goods on credit. The husband now declines to pay for them, and, so far as I can judge, has the support of the English Law. Whether his objection, based on the issue of the circular letter, is valid in India or not, has to be decided by the High Court. I think it is very hard to hold me responsible for any debts my wife may incur, after I have adopted every means to warn tradesmen from giving cred i on my account."

CHINESE FACTION FIGHTS IN RANGOON.

The *Rangoon Gazette* gives the evidence, as far as it has gone, in the trial of certain Chinamen who seem to have been indulging themselves in faction fights and murder. It seems from the evidence for the prosecution that seven men were working in a garden, as peaceable citizens should work, when they suddenly found themselves and their premises surrounded by about a hundred ruffians armed with various weapons and carrying flags and gongs. The seven men precipitately decamped and were pursued by the hundred aforesaid. Two shots were fired from guns, each shot killing a man, and one from a pistol which disabled a third. This last individual relates his experiences subsequent to the pistol shot as follows:—"After I fell down a man came up to spear me. Stabbed me in ten or twelve places with his spear. About ten or twelve men stabbed me. After being stabbed I fell down. I was sensible. I was lying for a little while when another man came up and stabbed me. Ten or twelve more men came up and stabbed me, when I became insensible." This is, however, evidence for the prosecution, but as the witness actually showed numerous wounds to the Court, and two corpses killed by the gunshots are stern facts, the evidence for the defence ought to be strong to obtain an acquittal for the prisoners. Chinamen, however, have quite an Irish talent for proving *alibis*.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Indo-British Institution was held in the school-room on Thursday afternoon. There was a pretty fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen present. The children were as usual in the room, and a number of them sang one or two chorures. The Right Rev. the Bishop presided on the occasion.

The Secretary (the Rev. C. Gilder) read his annual report, which was as follows:—

"The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have much satisfaction in acknowledging the support accorded to the schools during the past year. Including Church collections, the contributions of the public have amounted to Rs. 7,339-3-7, as against Rs. 6,772-11-2 in 1868. The committee are indebted for this result to the personal influence and exertion of several friends, whose co-operation has proved of great value. The sum of Rs. 583-0-9 was realized at evening entertainments given in October and November last in the boys' school for the benefit of the institution: the thanks of the committee are due to the ladies and gentlemen who contributed by their accomplishments and learning to the success of the experiment. The schools have received liberal help from some of the Masonic bodies in Bombay, through the kindness of Messrs. Avron and Connell. Other friends have collected upwards of Rs. 300, chiefly in small sums of 5 rupees and under. The committee tender their acknowledgments to the undermentioned clergymen who have had special collections in their churches for the institution:—the Venerable Archdeacon C. H. Leigh-Lye, Rev. C. T. Wilson, Rev. G. Stead, Rev. A. L. Onslow, Rev. J. H. Blunt, Rev. W. Clark, Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Rev. E. H. Cooper, and Rev. C. Gilder. The offerings of the congregation of Trinity Church, Sonapore, during the year have alone exceeded Rs. 1,500. It will be gratifying to the supporters of the schools to learn that care is still taken to require a portion of the expenses of children not entirely destitute to be borne by their friends. The payments by parents and others have in consequence increased from Rs. 2,120 in 1868 to Rs. 3,003 in 1869. Rs. 95-14-0 have been realized as tuition fees from day scholars. From the trustees of the fund raised to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Charles Green, who was superintendent of the institution in 1860-61, the committee have received Rs. 388-2-0 on account of the board and education of the 'Green Scholar,' Blanche Fenwick, a destitute orphan. Dividends amounting to Rs. 601-4-0 have been received from the official liquidator of the late Asiatic Banking Corporation towards the fixed deposit of Rs. 1,603-4-4 (inclusive of interest), lodged with them in 1864 by the vice-president of the Indian Navy Club, as a prize fund in connection with the institution. The committee have learnt with satisfaction that a respected member of the Indo-British community who died in the early part of last year has constituted the institution as the residuary legatee of his estate. They trust that his example may stimulate others to recognize the claims of poor Christian children. At the end of the year, there were in the schools twenty-seven boys and twenty-four girls, or three more children than on the corresponding date in 1868. Of these fifty-one children, fifteen are entirely supported from the school funds, part payment is received from the friends of thirty-one, and only five are fully paid for at the rate of sixteen rupees monthly. The children were examined in general subjects in November last by the Acting Educational Inspector Central Division, K. M. Chatfield, Esq. The result has been the grant to the boys' school of Rs. 265, and one to the girls' school of Rs. 266, inclusive of Rs 40 as premia for needle-work. Every child presented to the Inspector passed the examination successfully. The examination in religious knowledge was conducted by the Senior Presidency Chaplain, the Rev. C. T. Wilson, whose report received through the Venerable the Archdeacon is appended. The health of the children has been very satisfactory. There has been but little sickness, and no death has occurred. The vacancies in the committee, consequent on the resignation of Mr. W. Maidment, and the departure to Europe of Mr. J. A. Shepherd, were filled by the appointment, under Rule 6, of Messrs. A. C. Moore and Tudor Trevor. No successor has been appointed to Mr. R. P. Sims, who has left the Presidency. Mr. Moore kindly undertook, in addition, the duties of accountant, generously refunding the allowances of the office. The ladies' committee continue to exercise their valuable supervision over the girls' school. Plans and estimates of the improvements and additions to the school buildings, referred to in the report for 1868, have been prepared by Messrs. Cameron and Ryan, Civil Engineers. Subjoined are the particulars:—

Estimated cost of erecting hospital quarters for both schools, over the girls' school	Rs.	6,877	0	0
Do. Providing lavatory, latrines, &c.	,,	3,082	15	6
Do. Pay shed for boys	,,	2,052	0	0
Do. Repairs to well	,,	220	0	0
Total	Rs.	12,231	15	6

The committee having applied to Government for a moiety of the estimated expenditure, have reason to believe that on the removal of the present pressure on the imperial finances, their application will be favourably entertained. Meanwhile, they solicit a special subscription to make up the other moiety, towards which they still require between Rs 4,000 and Rs. 5,000. It is very desirable that the work should be commenced without delay, as the school-houses are just now in a very imperfect condition."

The report by the Rev. C. T. Wilson referred to in the above, stated—

31st January.—To-day I took the girls' school. I began with the infants. There were four in all, of whom two said the Lord's Prayer perfectly, the other two less so. From them I went to the 3rd class, the next youngest. These had prepared the 2nd chapter of S. Matthew, and to my questions upon it, they returned tolerably accurate answers. They afterwards repeated the Creed and Lord's Prayer well, and four of them—there were seven in all—said the Commandments also. I then passed to the 2nd class, consisting also of seven girls. These had been prepared in the Book of Genesis and the Gospel of S. Matthew. They returned tolerably accurate answers to my questioning upon them, and they were able also to repeat very well the several parts of the Catechism. They said the four first Collects without a mistake. I ended with the 1st class, and devoted rather more than an hour to their examination; they were eight in number, and had got up the same books as the 2nd class. They first read part of a chapter in the Book of Genesis, and replied creditably to the questions put to them. They were then taken through the history of our Lord as contained in S. Matthew's Gospel, and seemed on the whole well able to give an account of it. I afterwards asked them some questions on their catechism, and heard them repeat the four first collects. One thing which struck me as praiseworthy in this school was the general evenness of the children in the particular classes, very little difference was apparent in them. From this I gather that the mistress bestows equal pains and interest upon all, and this I consider to be deserving of praise in her general care of her pupils.

1st February.—To-day I examined the boys. I began, as before, with the youngest class, and heard them say the Lord's Prayer—four perfectly, the two last boys had only just joined, and were quite unable to repeat it. I passed from this to the class above, the 3rd class. They had prepared the first three chapters of S. Matthew, and answered pretty well. They knew their Catechism, and the four first Collects. I ended with the 1st and 2nd classes together, and gave an hour and a quarter to them. I was much pleased with their examination, and must acknowledge it was exceedingly well-prepared. They had been reading the two books of Samuel, the Gospel of S. John, and the Acts of the Apostles, the Catechism with Sinclair's explanations, the Collects up to the 4th Sunday after the Epiphany, and certain pieces of poetry. They were equally well up in all, and gave me great satisfaction by their replies. I consider that they did great credit to the care and pains the master had taken with them, and the result was equally good for both.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT.

Major-General Tremenheere then rose to move the adoption of the report, in doing which he said—My Lord, ladies, and gentlemen,—I am quite certain all will consider the report which has just been read as highly satisfactory. There are one or two points on which we might hope for improvement, and on which I shall touch before I sit down; but any one who remembers what the state of this institution was in 1866 will, I think, regard the report as a subject for very great congratulation so far as it goes. (Applause.) At that time we were almost in a bankrupt state, and it was seriously contemplated by our secretary that we would have to close the institution altogether. The total amount of the contributions that year was Rs. 5,600, whereas in the past year, according to the report now read, Rs. 7,300 have been received. The number of children, owing to the great financial crisis at that time, was necessarily very much reduced in order to meet the reduction of the income; there were then sixty pupils in the school, and the number was reduced to forty-three. I am glad to see that now, owing to the great interest taken in the schools and the more energetic co-operation among the committee and friends of the institution, the total is now increased to fifty-one. But the point to which I have alluded as one which I hope will yet show a very great improvement is, that the payments made by parents and friends of the children have certainly fallen off very much. I really think this subject demands the serious attention of the committee. In the year 1866, it would appear Rs. 5,218 was received for children, whereas in the past year only Rs. 3,000 has been received. The number of children for whom whole or partial payments are made was almost identical in these years, it is rather more this year in fact; and I think the fact of the falling off in the payments ought to be brought to the notice of parents and the great Indo-British community here, so as to bestir them to take greater interest in this institution and support it in a more liberal manner than they have hitherto done. They ought to be proud of the clergyman who is the secretary and treasurer of the institution (applause)—he is an honour to the class—; and it is a reproach on the Indo-British community in general that they give so little support to this institution, established as it is for the education of their own children. Out of the total number of children now in the school, there are only five for whom a payment is made that covers the expenditure on their behalf, thirty-one are paid for partially, and fifteen are entirely free. I do not think that is creditable to the Indo-British community, and I should say efforts will be made to induce them to take a more enlarged generous view of the institution and of its claims upon them. (Applause.) There is one other point on which I think it would be well to have farther information. I think it well to have an explanation as to the ground on which the contribution by Government is falling off. In 1866 Rs. 1,241 was given by Government for the children who had passed the examination, whereas in the past year only Rs. 531 were given. I suppose that was partly accounted for by the falling off in the number of children who are educated here, but I think it would be well to have that explained. I hope it is not owing to any falling off of the standards attained by the children. (Hear, hear.) However, I think all will agree with me that, taken as a whole, the report is very favourable and should be adopted, and I beg to move "that the report be adopted, printed, and circulated." (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Gilder explained in reply to the Major-General that the examination of the school for 1865 was delayed until 1866, and then the examination for the latter year took place also in 1866, and the Government grant-in-aid to which reference had just been made was that on the results of the two examinations—those for 1865 and 1866.

The Rev. C. T. Wilson seconded the adoption of the report, and in doing so expressed the pleasure it afforded him to repeat there some of the remarks he had made in his report regarding his examination of the school. In so speaking, however, he did not want them to suppose he thought the state of the schools in any respect approached perfection. He should be sorry if they went away with that notion of his views, for he thought a great deal of harm arose very often from institutions of that sort being described as almost, if not entirely, perfect, because that led people to entertain expectations which were almost sure to be disappointed. What he wanted them to understand was that the children had prepared their parts very well—had learned their lessons very well—and that that was praiseworthy in them, whilst it also reflected considerable credit on the master and mistress who had taken great pains in preparing the pupils for the examination. That was all he had wished to say and to stand by now, and he hoped that next year the pupils would exceed their present standard. Mr. Chatfield also spoke well of the secular education, and then there was a knowledge springing up in the children from what was called domestic economy. Everything was kept clean, nice, and tidy about the children—it was quite a pleasure to come into the compound and see how spruce it all looked. By that training the boys and girls were being prepared to live well and properly in after life, and they were quite an example to all present as to how their boys and girls should be trained. (Applause.) He trusted that with this and with self-respect the children would improve, and that with a blessing on them they would behave well for time and eternity. (Applause.)

The report was then adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

The Chairman then appointed Messrs. Ryan and Cameron to examine the voting papers and to declare the names of the seven gentlemen who had the highest number of votes, and who would therefore, together with the *ex-officio* members, be the committee for the ensuing year. This was done, and the gentlemen were found to be—The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Major-General Tremenheere, R.E., Mr. John Cameron, Lieut. E. L. Marryatt, R.E., Mr. A. C. Moore, Mr. John Ryan, and Dr. J. Mills.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

Mr. J. Cameron then moved and Mr. A. C. Moore seconded the following resolution, which was at once passed:—That the following alterations be made in the rules as recommended by the committee, namely:—

(*a.*) That the following words be added to Rule 7:—"Should any member of the committee, elected by the subscribers, absent himself from the meetings for six consecutive months, his seat shall be considered vacant."

(*b.*) That Rule 8 stand thus:—"There will be a meeting of the subscribers to the institution annually in February, to receive the report of the committee, to scrutinize the voting papers, and to declare the election of members of committee for the ensuing year, to nominate the auditor, and to transact such general business as the committee may consider advisable to submit."

(*c.*) That the subjoined words be omitted from Rule 6:—"On which occasion the votes will be scrutinized, and the election of members of committee for that year declared."

(*d.*) That Rule 9 stand thus:—"Benefactors of Rs. 100, or annual subscribers of Rs. 30, resident in the Presidency, are entitled to vote."

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

The Chairman then said—The attention of the meeting has already been called, ladies and gentlemen, to two or three points to which it was my intention to have referred. Major-General Tremenheere has already pointed out some of these points, but perhaps I may just state precisely that the favourable features of this report are, that there has been an increase of Rs. 567 on the total contributions compared with those of last year, that there has been an addition in the shape of payment by parents and those who contribute to the support of children of Rs. 883 in excess of what was paid last year, and that there is the farther interesting fact to which attention should be called—that a legacy has been left to the society. The amount of this legacy, I believe, has not yet been ascertained, but enquiries will be made into the subject, and the amount will no doubt soon be known by the committee. All those who are acquainted with the working of institutions of this nature, both here and in other countries, are well aware that as long as an institution is dependent on subscriptions that can be gathered in from year to year it must be more or less in difficulties, and therefore it is of the greatest importance to such an institution that it should have something permanent in the way of endowment. I am quite sure it is necessary only to call attention to this fact, in order that persons who take an interest in the working of this and similar institutions may contribute at their deaths sums which will very largely aid the institutions during the remainder of their operation. (Hear, hear). I would also call your attention to the fact that this school is very largely indebted this year to the collections that have been made in Trinity Church. That church has of course a very special relation to this institution in consequence of the relation between it and the school itself. At the same time a very large number of persons who attend Trinity Church have no very special the reason besides attending this church for contributing to the funds of this institution, and therefore I think it highly creditable to the congregation that it should have contributed so largely to this institution. (Applause.) In fact, the large contributions which come from this congregation are one of the most interesting facts in the history of the Church in this Presidency in these times. (Renewed applause.) The congregation deserves great credit for the liberal manner in which it has come forward this year; and it has made itself an example to other churches—an example which I trust will be followed. It is but justice to state this, and I am glad to take this opportunity of recognizing this fact in a public manner. (Applause.) This is one point to which I have called your attention in looking to the history of the institution during the past year, but there is another fact of considerable future anxiety to which it is of great interest your attention should be specially called. That is, that considerable additions to the building of the institution are now required. Towards these additional buildings a sum of Rs. 2,500 appears to have been contributed some years ago. (In looking over the accounts it seemed to me the attention of the auditors or committee should be called to the fact that the interest of this sum does not appear to have been devoted to the same purpose as that for which the original donation was intended—it seems to have been swallowed up in the general funds of the society. I speak under correction, but it seems to me the interest of such a sum ought to have been reserved for the same purpose as the money was contributed, and I should like the committee to turn their attention to this point.) Besides the sum of Rs. 2,500 already available for this purpose, a further sum of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 is required, in order that the proposed improvements may be carried out. There seems no fear the fund could be raised if the community took an interest in the matter; and having pointed out the need there is for the additions, the very great advantage which will be derived by the institution if these improvements are carried out, and the great increase on the number of children that could be admitted—because at this time parents, I am told, do not send their children so readily to the school as they would do were there more accommodation and a hospital provided for the children who are sick;—I feel that these improvements cannot fail to seem of importance, looking to the school in its present condition, to the number of children attending it, and to the intimate connection these additions have with the progress of an institution which we must all desire to see prosper. (Applause.) I trust, therefore, that active efforts will be made during next year with the view of obtaining the necessary funds; and I have no doubt, looking to the energy shown by the committee during the past year, the accomplishment of this work during the coming year is not beyond their power. (Applause.)

[It may be mentioned that his Lordship followed up his appeal on behalf of the required Building Fund by bestowing a donation towards it of Rs. 100.]

Mr. Moore explained that the interest alluded to by his Lordship was the interest on a small endowment belonging to the General Fund; and had no connection with the sum collected towards the building of the infirmary, which had not yet been invested. The general funds had at times been utterly exhausted, and the communittee had been obliged to draw on the infirmary fund to meet current expenses. At one time the whole of this special fund, with the exception of about Rs. 400, had been so borrowed for ordinary expenses. The attention of the committee had been called to the matter; and the state of the general fund now permiting it, the infirmary fund would, doubtless, be at once invested.

Mr. P. Ryan then moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop for presiding at the meeting and for the great interest he took in the institution; and he took the opportunity of making an appeal to all present that they should liberally support the schools. The report spoke cheeringly, but if they compared that which was left undone with what had been accomplished, there was more cause for humiliation than for congratulation. This noble charity, he need not remind them, was designed to supply a want that none other was capable of supplying. Children that other schools would not receive within their doors were here cared for; but though the institution did a deal of good, they were obliged to turn away more than they were able to accommodate. This, he thought, was a sorry sight to place before an observant heathen race around them, and so the speaker made an earnest eloquent appeal for further support to the institution.

The Rev. William Brown Keer said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion proposed by Mr. Ryan, and in seeing his Lordship thus early in his episcopate presiding for the second time at the anniversary of this noble institution. He would not detain them by a lengthened speech but could not but express the interest with which he had listened to the report, and, not least, to that part which referred to the healthy condition of the children, and to the significant fact that "no death had occurred during the past year." He thought that this happy result was due not only to the cheerful, airy and pleasant look of the premises, but to the habits of temperance and exercise, of regularity, order and industry fostered there,—to the cultivation of that border-ground, as some call it, between things secular and sacred, but which really forms no small part of that practical "goodliness which has the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." That little clause "no death had occurred during the past year" reminded him of an anecdote related of the late venerable ex-Lord Chancellor Brougham, the principal originator, and for many years the President of the Social Science Association. Being one day playfully told that a venerable brother ex-chancellor, who was then writing the lives of the illustrious line to which they both belonged, would yet write his life and death, Lord Brougham was said to have replied with a smile, "It will never do for me to die while Jack Campbell" (the writer alluded to) "is alive." Brougham kept his word, for he survived the author several years. And there could be no doubt but that the habits of industry, early rising, diligent activity and order, for which that great man was remarkable, were so far in accordance with the great natural laws which the Creator had stamped upon our very being, as well as written in his word—that they tended to prolong the life of that remarkable man as they had prolonged that of many others, to ripe and honourable old age. He (the speaker) would like to impress upon the young people of the school, no less than on their guardians, the value of the Christian principles and right habits taught them there, as he thought they would enable them not only to avoid the evils and misery of those who transgressed the divine laws and thereby shorten their days, but to realize the fulfilment of the promises made to those who hold fast that wisdom which consists in the fear of the Lord, to whom it was said 'With long life will I satisfy them and show them my salvation." And he felt sure that these principles would, if carried out, be a blessing to them in life and death and enable them by their life and example to be a blessing to others, whether they might be cast in the busy populous cities or in the mofussil jungles of this great country,—making them noble in life and preparing them for a nobler life beyond. In conclusion, he expressed his hearty sympathy with those who desired to extend the benefits and blessings this institution to others who would be glad to share them as soon as increased funds and accommodation permitted.

The vote of thanks to the Chairman was at once heartily passed, and his Lordship briefly acknowledged the compliment and pronounced the benediction.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letters:—

Arthur Crawford, Esq., President Agri-Horticultural Society.

Dear Sir,—The Flower Show at the Victoria Gardens last week was a great success and highly appreciated by the public. Yourself and your coadjutors deserve the thanks of the people of this city for providing them with an entertainment the like of which they had never witnessed before.

I do not know whether the whole affair has been a success financially. If not, I have the pleasure to ask your acceptance of the accompanying cheque for Rs. 500, on the New Bank of Bombay, as my donation towards covering any deficiency which may exist. If, however, the proceeds from the sale of the tickets cover the cost of the magnificent Rotunda and the other expenses attending the Flower Show, I beg you to apply the amount of my contribution in awarding prizes at the next year's exhibition.—I remain, &c.,

AHMEDBHOY HUBEEBHOY.

Bombay, 26th March 1870.

Agri-Horticultural Society,
Bombay, 30th March.

To Ahmedbhoy Hubeebhoy, Esquire.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of the 26th instant and its enclosure, being a cheque for Rs. (500) five hundred. I thank you for the donation and for the handsome terms in which you write of the efforts of the Society.—Yours truly,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, President.

EXHIBITION OF INDECENT IMAGES.

Of all the Hindoo holidays, the Hoolee holiday is really the most abominable. During these holidays Hindoos, especially those of the Marwaree caste, allow their females to worship indecent images, saying that their religion allows them to do so. They place the images, not in private places, but in public throughfares, and by such conduct outrage public feelings. The Marwarees, who generally come from Marwar, are men of no education whatever, and they believe that nobody has any right to interfere with their affairs, whether religious or otherwise. On the 11th March last, Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba, ex-Judge of the Small Cause Court, while going round the tank at Walkeshwur called the Ban Gunga, saw under a Banian tree a large image made of mud and painted all over with different colors, with its lower part entirely uncovered. It was a male figure. He observed there several females who were worshipping the figure. Mr. Moroba enquired of the females as to who made the figure, telling them at the same time that he intended to reward the ingenious man who manufactured it. Mr. Moroba was so much disgusted with the figure that he went to Mr. Superintendent Hallums on the following morning and reported to him the whole circumstance. Mr. Hallums sent Mr. Inspector Colello with Mr. Moroba, and they both went to the spot and found the image where it had been seen on the previous day and in the same state. The figure was at once removed from the place. At the same time three Marwarees were arrested who, it was supposed, had manufactured the figure. Mr. Moroba deserves credit for bringing the offenders to justice.

The Marwarees named Heemutram, Jethmull Khooshalchund, and Nurkunt Khooshalchund were on Thursday charged before Mr. Showell, Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, with wilfully making, painting, and having put up to public view on the 11th March, an obscene figure capable of exciting sensual feelings, &c. The charge was laid under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Atmaram Juggonath, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Rao Bahadoor Moraba Cannoba stated—I am a pleader of the High Court and a Justice of the Peace. I, accompanied by the Small Cause Court Judge, Mr. Gopalrao Hurry Deshmook, happened to be at Walkeshwer on Friday the 11th March. Going round the tank called the Ban Gunga, we went further by a passage. We saw under a tree a large image made of mud and painted all over with different colors, with all its lower part quite uncovered. It was a male figure. I was so much disgusted with it, that I determined to bring the manufacturer of it to justice. I made enquiries and found that the first defendant lived in a dhurrumsalla close by. I saw several women there, and made enquiries of them as to who made the figure. They asked me why. I told them I wanted to reward the ingenious man. They would not give me the name of the maker, but after awhile I was informed by two young Brahmins that the "punch" had done it. I reported this next day to Mr. Hallums, as I could not find his house that evening. Mr. Hallums sent Mr. Colello, constable, with me. We went and found the image where it was the day before and in the same state. The figure was not kept for any religious purpose. It is only one of the tomfooleries of the Hoolee holidays.

Cross-examined by Mr. Atmaram—It is not the first time I have seen a figure of this kind in Bombay. I am not aware that a similar one has been made in the Marwaree bazar. I have seen a wooden image before in Bombay, long before 1856. This kind of figure is not worshipped. I did not ask the females there what was done with it.

Atmaram Kirparam said—I am a Malwa Brahmin. I saw the figure, now produced, at Walkeshwer. It is put up, as in the month of Falgun it is put up in our country, for being worshipped. All the people of our caste worship it—men, women, and children—some with the object of getting children. I saw people worship this figure at Walkeshwer for more than a fortnight. The figure is made in our country by the "punch." It is put in any place where five people determine it should be put, not necessarily in a temple or under a tree.

To the Court—Holkar is the Rajah of our country; and the English have a camp. There is now a similar figure in the Marwaree bazar: it is also for worship. I was present when the figure was removed. I did not object to its being removed.

Bharmull Purbut said—I am a merchant. On or about the 15th March, the god of these people (defendants) was under a Banian tree by the side of the tank Ban Gunga, inside the Walkeshwer gate. Moroba, constable, and sepoys came and took it. Some part of it remained there, and some was taken away in the basket. I do not know who made it. The lower part was not there. I have nothing to say about it. My feelings were not outraged by it. To look at it makes one ashamed, but the Marwarees, men and women, worship it. It was placed in a lane. Any one could go there.

A number of other witnesses were examined.

Mr. Atmaram, for the defence, urged that the evidence was not sufficient to prove that it was an indecent figure, or that it was made by the defendant. It was an image for worship, as the evidence showed; and therefore the case came within the exception in section 292 of the Penal Code.

The Magistrate, after remarking at some length on the law and the evidence in the case, said—I find that the figure no doubt was intended as an object of worship by the females, especially of the Marwaree caste; but it was not found or produced in its complete state; and if it had been so, and no other defect in the evidence on this subject had existed, the identification of the defendants as the authors of the obscene exhibition is not by any means established by proof. The defendants are, therefore, discharged. At the same time (turning to the defendants) I wish to express emphatically to you, defendants, that your caste, as the evidence shows, is the only one in Bombay that sets up the image in question, and that for your women to worship. But you must understand that, although in your own country, Marwar, which is not British territory, you may exhibit such images without the slightest fear of molestation; yet here, in Bombay, there are other portions of the general community who cannot look upon such obscene exhibitions as this figure in its entire form would be but with the greatest disgust, and with a great shock to their feelings. While the law allows to all classes the fullest enjoyment of rights which they deem to pertain to their respective religions, there can be no doubt that the exhibition in a public thoroughfare of any object whatsoever that outrages public decency, and gives offence to the general community, is an overstepping of that liberty to an extent that cannot be allowed, and that it comes within the scope of the law to visit it with punishment; and I think that the police would be fully justified in at once summarily interfering to prevent the perpetration of such an offence and in bringing up the offenders.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The s. s. Africa, belonging to the Italian Steamship Company Rubattino & Co. arrived in harbour yesterday. The Africa is a steamer of 1,500 tons, and is commanded by Captain Andrea Bazzolini. She sailed from Genoa on 14th, and touched at Leghorn, Naples, and Messina. She had a fine run through the Canal. The Africa is to carry passengers and has fine accommodation for both first and second class passengers. Messrs. Volkart Brothers are the agents for the Rubattino Company.

OVERWORKED CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—No doubt the departure of the mail on Sunday is a great nuisance, and your correspondent "An Overworked Clerk" is very much to be pitied, but his signature is a mistake, as such a creature as an overworked clerk does not exist in Bombay, except in the imaginations of people who don't know what work means. I do not wish to say there are not many excellent clerks in the offices here, as my experience is that there are, but they all take good care not to suffer from overwork. After all, the Saturday half holiday is but of recent date, and if your poor correspondent is not too much overworked to recollect anything, he may perhaps remember the times of fortnightly mails when it was a *sine qua non* to remain till 10 at least on mail nights.

ASSISTANT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fifth Sunday in Lent, April 3rd, 1870.

St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (first celebration).

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 85 and 207.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 85, 317, and 285.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion (celebration).

11 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 82 and 181.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 19[illegible], 101 and 83.

Offertories morning and evening to be devoted to the Choir Fund.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 84 (The Royal Banners), 85 (We sing the praise of Him who Died), and 328 (O, Jesu, Thou art standing).

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 84, 85, and 326 (Christian, seek not yet repose).

Collections for the Church expenses.

In the Harbour.

Morning Prayers and Sermon, on board the s. s. Dacca, lying off Customs' Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, A.C.F., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 27th March, 1870.

Open 1,062½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	89,093 13 4
Merchandize	2,81,691 4 0
Electric Telegraph	1,420 13 6
Earth Trains	3,528 12 0
Total Rs.	3,75,734 10 10
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles ... Total Rs.	4,43,456 0 0
Decrease	67,?21 5 2

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 26th March, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.	Rs. a.
Coaching	58,617 3 9
Merchandize	72,930 12 3
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,067 10 0
Electric Telegraph	563 8 0
Total Rs.	1,33,179 2 0
Corresponding week in March, 1869. Open 307½ Miles.	
Coaching	44,701 3 5
Merchandize	81,965 6 3
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,783 8 6
Electric Telegraph	931 5 0
Total Rs.	1,30,381 7 2
Increase	2,797 10 10

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—1st April.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Liquor License.—Sukoor Nam Kenny, liquor distiller, was charged with keeping a house or a place for the sale or consumption of spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1870.

The following rules for regulating the supply, number, and keeping of accounts, of stamps used in the High Court of Bombay, made under section 27 of "The Court Fees Act 1870," with the concurrence of the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, are hereby published for general information:—

Rules.

1. On and after the 1st day of April 1870 next, the fees of Court shall be paid by means of stamps.

2. The stamps to be used for paying the fees shall, subject to the provisions of the eighth, ninth, and tenth of these rules, be affixed at the expense of the parties liable to pay such fees on or to the paper on which the proceedings in respect whereof such fees are payable are written or printed, or which may be otherwise used in reference to such proceedings.

3. Where any of such fees are payable in respect of any matter or thing to be done by any officer or in any office of the Court, and it shall not have been customary to use any written or printed document or paper in reference to such matter or thing whereon the stamp could be affixed, the party or his attorney requiring such matters or thing to be done or permitted to be done shall make application for the same by a short note in writing or print entitled in the suit or matter to which it relates, and a stamp denoting the amount of the fee so payable shall be affixed to such note.

4. Several stamps may be used to make up the amount of the stamp required, but they shall be of such values that no greater number of stamps shall be used than is actually necessary.

5. Stamps may be obtained from the license vendors, and an office for the sale of stamps shall be provided at the Court House, where the sittings of the Courts of original jurisdiction are held.

6. When any summons, order, or other document has been issued or filed by mistake, and the stamp thereon has been cancelled without having been legitimately used, the Prothonotary or other proper officer of the department to which the fee is payable shall certify that such stamps are fit subjects for allowance, and on the certificate being countersigned by the Superintendent of Stamps, the amount of the value of the stamp shall be refunded at Her Majesty's Treasury.

7. The several officers of the Court shall keep an account of all stamps cancelled in their respective offices, specifying the value thereof, and shall on the 1st day of each month, or as near thereto as possible, render such account to the Superintendent of Stamps.

8. A book or books shall be kept in the office of the Prothonotary in which shall be entered the numbers o the several suits against which adhesive stamps of the value of the Court fees payable at the hearing of each suit shall be placed at the expense of the party liable to pay such fees, and it shall be the duty of the Prothonotary, or of such one of his clerks as he shall direct to do it, cancel such stamps in the manner hereinbefore provided immediately, after they are placed in such books.

9. If a plaintiff sues in person, he shall, at the time of the filing of the plaint, deposit with the Prothonotary the sum of six rupees for the stamps for Court fees; but this shall not exempt him from liability to payment of any deficiency of fees that may become payable at the hearing.

10. Where any fee is payable in respect of any matter or thing, which is by the practice of the Court to be done by any officer thereof, without the requisition of any person, the officer by whom such matter or thing is done shall make a minute thereof entitled in the suit or matter to which it relates in a book to be kept in his office, and a stamp denoting the amount of the fee so payable shall be affixed to such minute at the expense of the party liable to pay such fee, and it shall be the duty of the officer to cause the same to be cancelled in the manner hereinbefore provided, immediately after it is so affixed.

[The above was published yesterday in an extraordinary issue of the *Government Gazette*.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Mar. 4.)

It is curious to notice how bribery was punished at a time when borough members were not mere millionaires, and when the social prestige of a seat in Parliament was incalculably less than in our own days. In the Parliament of 1571 one Thomas Long, who had been returned for Westbury, was examined with reference to his election. He confessed that he gave Anthony Garland, the mayor, and one Watts, £4 for his place in Parliament; upon which the House ordered that the money should be returned to Mr. Long, fined the Corporation of Westbury £20 for the Queen's use and summoned the Mayor and Watts to answer such things as should be objected against them by the House. It does not appear that Mr. Long even lost his seat. The House, in strange opposition to its later practice, condemned the receiver and not the giver of the bribe, perhaps desiring to express its sense of the indignity committed in offering so small a sum as four pounds for the purchase of a share in the legislature of the nation.

A measure which may one day perhaps be known as the Railway Warming-pan Act, has just been read a first time in the House of Commons. It is only a short bill of three clauses, yet no fewer than five members have deemed it necessary to unite in order to bring it in; namely, Mr. Plimsoll, Mr. Alderman Carter, Mr. Richard Shaw, Mr. Rylands, and Mr. Candlish. The preamble sets forth, that "whereas the health and comfort of railway travellers is greatly promoted by a gratuitous supply of footwarmers upon some of the principal railways of the United Kingdom, and inasmuch as the cost of supplying the same is comparatively small, it is expedient that all railway companies owning a railway exceeding twenty miles in length should be required to supply such foot-warmers or some other means of heating railway carriages in cold weather, for the benefit of the public, free of charge." The second clause, however, requires that the foot-warmers shall be furnished only to passengers travelling for more than fifteen miles. The penalty for disobeying this law is fixed at 40s.

A few days ago the Lord Chancellor had to exercise his judicial functions in an uncommon way by a trial of the pyx. A court was held at the treasury, and a jury selected from the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, to try the coin issued by the late Master of the Mint, and ascertain whether it was within the latitude of "remedy" allowed by law. This remedy, says a writer in *Nature*, amounts to twelve grains on each troy pound of gold coin, and twenty-four grains on each troy pound of silver. Portions of the test-plates were handed to the jury, who adjourned to Goldsmiths' Hall. They then opened the pyx, or chest, and tested the sample coins which had been there deposited, first by weight and then by assay. Both silver and gold were declared to be within the remedy allowed by law as to weight and fineness, and a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Graham. As the master's and moneyer's offices are abolished, this curious old custom will probably die out; but we presume that the penalty for debasing the coinage, though mitigated in severity, will still attach to some one.

The *Musical World* announces that a citizen of Columbus, Ohio, has devised his entire estate in trust for the establishment of a Cat Infirmary, which is to be fitted with every conceivable luxury, including a regular supply of rats. The inmates are to be attended by competent nurses, who, to their other qualifications, must add a practical acquaintance with the accordion. In reference to this proviso, the testator says:—"I have all my life been taught to believe that everything in and about man was intended to be useful, and that it is man's duty, as lord of the animals, to protect all the lesser species, even as God protects and watches over him. For these two combined reasons—first that my body, even after death, may continue to be made useful; and secondly, that it may be made instrumental, as far as possible, in furnishing a substitute for the protection of the bodies of my dear friends the cats—I do hereby devise and bequeath the intestines of my body to be made into fiddle-strings, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of an accordion, which shall be played in the auditorium of the Cat Infirmary by one of the regular nurses; the playing to be kept up for ever and ever, without cessation day or night, in order that the cats may have the privilege of always hearing and enjoying that instrument which is the nearest approach to their natural voice."

It is seldom that, as a nation, we put our hands in our pockets and give presents to our friends; but there are occasions when we suffer our hearts to expand, and then indeed we do the thing royally. Two instances of our munificence will be found in the accounts relating to the Civil Contingencies Fund of 1868-9, which has lately been printed. Among the miscellaneous advances repayable from the vote for miscellaneous services is a charge of £2 0s. 4d., for cost of presents to King Masaba by the commander of H. M. S. ship Investigator. We also actually expended 12s. 8d. to defray the cost of a present to King Peter, for the care of the European cemetery at the river Congo. These accounts contain, as usual, various items, which at first sight present an eccentric appearance. There is a charge of £2,896 13s. 3d. for costs and damages of churchwardens of St. Bride's, London, incurred in actions brought against them in carrying out the directions of her Majesty in Council in reference to St. Bride's burial ground. The Duke of Edinburgh's presents at the Cape and Australia appear as an advance repayble to the fund from the vote aforesaid, the charge amounting to £3,374 14s. It cost £52 5s. to compensate two Arabs for hosting the British flag on the "Kooria Mooria" Islands. Lord Spencer's equipage money, on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, figures for £2,769 4s. 8d. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland managed his equipage expenses rather more economically, for the advance from the fund amounted only to £923 1s. 6d. Lord Chancellor Hatherley's outfit ought to be very complete, for it cost £1,843 13s.

In the *Démocratie* of Feb. 13 is a list of the penny subscriptions being collected in the provinces for the purposes of erecting a monument to Victor Noir. This list, called "Souscription Républicaine," is made up of the following curious entries *inter alia*:—A young Republican lady who commiserates the misfortune of Mdlle. Aubenas (the fiancee of the luckless journalist), fifty centimes; a Phalansterian or Fourierist, twenty centimes; five *détenus politiques*, a martyr of liberty and his workmen, one franc; an enemy of the Chassepot, a new Radical, a Republican widow, give ten centimes each. A young lady "who loves Bohemia and the life thereof" joins a dozen friends in the common subscription of one franc; a freethinker, a socialist, and a friend of democracy, give each ten centimes. A Mdme. Léon, who is a lemonade retailer and a friend of justice, gives five francs; an honest man and an enemy of Cæsarism in general and of Bonapartism in particular, give each twenty-five centimes; a friend of "vagabonds," and a lover of truth, each twenty centimes. An enemy of the *calotte* (skull-cap worn by Catholic priests), a Red Republican, and a young lady friend of Victor Noir, send in moderate subscriptions. And so the list goes on—the sum total standing at 328 francs. A queerer subscription list never came under our eyes; and, even with the fair knowledge of the various socialist denominations, it is difficult to make out all the saints by which these outspoken donors swear. Some of the entries are wholly untranslatable, and the whole thing suggests the oddest mixture of democratic passions and Bohemian friendships, slang and socialism.

A singularly interesting and intellectual exhibition may now be witnessed at the Agricultural Hall. Some tame bulls are good enough to consent to fight with matadores, and not to gore or toss anybody. In return for this kindness the darts that are thrown at them do not really pierce them, but, by an ingenious arrangement of pasteboard and glue, adhere to their sides, so that the spectators have just as much fun as if the animals were really tortured. Large crowds, we are told, assemble to watch this harmless performance, among whom are several persons of distinction. There is so much real suffering in this world that mock-suffering must be very pleasant to behold, and great credit is due to those who have, by this sham bullfight, placed it in the power of every one to fancy their feelings are being harrowed, at the expense of only a few shillings. On the same ingenious principle we might get up sham funerals with advantage. The burial of an artificial statesman in Westminster Abbey, by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, would be a great treat. Again how pleasant it would be to get up a troupe of trained roughs, who would make rushes at respectable people in St. James's Park and apparently knock down and rob some old ladies and gentlemen trained to fall flat at their approach, while a solitary constable in the distance, who would not require much training, might watch the proceedings and make an entry in his little note-book as he sauntered towards the scene of the apparent outrage. A sham guardian fight in St. Pancras would enable respectable people to study local self-government without fear of personal injury and see how ex-officio guardians effect hairbreadth escapes with grace and agility.

Professor Blackie delivered an interesting lecture, at the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh on Friday. The subject was "Aristotle; Politics; Education among the Athenians." "If Aristotle were to appear," the Professor remarked, "I would say to him, 'Mr. Aristotle, what is your opinion of the present political state of America and Great Britain'?" As regards America, Professor Blackie has no doubt Aristotle would say that the phase of democracy exhibited in New York was the worst possible form of government, and that an absolute despotism would be in many respects far better. As regards England, Aristotle would express great satisfaction with the present constitution of the country as we now had it after the passing of the two last Reform Bills—indeed, the Professor stated that Aristotle's satisfaction would be entire if he could see any guarantee for the permanency of the constitution, and that the just balance now existing between different parties would not be destroyed. In the principles laid down by and carried out by the last Reform Bill, Aristotle would, however, see flagrant injustice, and the germs of a very perilous democracy—he would say that the bill legitimated numerical quality alone, and gave none, or the very smallest possible recognition, to other social potencies, such as property, intelligence, experience, character, station; that it was quite right to give representation to the labouring classes, but quite wrong to give no representation to intelligence and virtue when they happened to be, as they often were, in a noble minority. Aristotle, he thought, would also see a serious element of danger in the unequal distribution of property, and in the contrasts between the few rich and the many poor, as well as in the growth of luxury and the worship of mammon. Professor Blackie did not inform his audience what Aristotle would think of the St. Pancras guardians, of Tipperary and Kickham, and of the cab regulations—nor of Professor Blackie himself and his lecture; but he said quite enough to prove that Aristotle would have run the Duke of Richmond a close race for the Conservative leadership in the House of Lords.

We are glad to hear that a committee has been appointed to consider the question of promotion in the non-purchase corps. The committee which is now engaged at the War Office consists, we believe, of Captain Vivian, Mr. Milton, and Colonel Egerton. We are so well pleased to see the Secretary of State of War taking up this subject with any appearance of earnestness, that we do not care to press the obvious criticism that the committee would have been better constituted if the corps concerned had been represented upon it. And this criticism becomes the less necessary since the circumstances of the case are now so well known that it would be impossible to throw any new light upon them, or to urge the needs of the non-purchase corps in the matter of accelerated promotion more strongly than they have been urged already. We may assume that the committee will take all this for granted. They will find that it was established to the satisfaction, or dissatisfaction, of Mr. Childers's committee in 1867; and they will find that since that time things have got steadily worse. Within the last few days, also, there has been published in these columns and elsewhere a statement by an eminent actuary of what the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers must come to if the stagnation in promotion be not relieved or averted. These facts are notorious. The chief duties of the committee will therefore, we presume, consist in suggesting a remedy for an admitted evil. On this point we we may observe that they will certainly not find the remedy either in a continuance or development of the present system of extravagant retirements for officers of advanced service, nor will they find it in the doling out of a miserable pittance of £1,000, which is the whole amount provided in this year's estimates for the additional retirements in the two scientific corps. The true remedy is to be sought for in a judicious application of the three principles laid down by Mr. Childers's committee:—1st. The adoption of a limit of age for compulsory retirement. 2nd. The establishment of a graduated scale of retirements according to length of service. 3rd. The granting of facilities for commutation of pensions. The last of these principles may be regarded as having been affirmed and applied by the Pension Commutation Act of last session. We do not wish to dictate the terms upon which the two first should be applied, to pronounce at what point the limiting age should be fixed, or how the graduations should be adjusted. These points were considered by Mr. Childers's committee, and a detailed scheme was submitted by them. That scheme may or may not be impossible of literal practical application. But the principles upon which it was based were unquestionably sound, and if the present committee will frame their recommendation upon them, bearing in mind that things are worse now than they were when Mr. Childers reported, they can hardly fail to do good.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate team Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 ¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 ⅜d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11 ⅜d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 ¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 ¼d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established n Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.
" 6 " "	5 "
" 12 " "	6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 ¾
" " 3 "	1/11 9/16
" on demand	1/11 ¼
" Scotland and Ireland	1/11 5/16
Circular Notes	1/11 ¼

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 ¾d. per Re.
4 " "	at 1s. 11 ⅝d. "
3 " "	at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
	at 1s. 11 ½d. "
1 " "	at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand	at 1s. 11 ⅜d. "
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The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

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12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

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LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

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The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

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Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

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Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

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Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

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Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
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Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
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Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
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Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

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Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

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PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
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Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
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The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application. W. NICOL & Co.

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Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot
Mango do 2 do
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Pineapple for Dessert
Mango Pickle
Lime Pickle
Cashmere Pickle
Mango Chutney.
Bengal do
Lucknow do
Madras do
Cashmere do
Curry Powder
Madras Powder
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Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

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JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS. HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

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A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

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An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

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A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.

A second-hand serviceable Cab Pheaton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.

A new two-wheeled Bycicle.

A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.

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Corfu	27 12 0	Do Asia, West of Tomsk	32 12 0
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Egypt	20 0 0	Servia	28 0 0
France and Corsica	27 12 0	Spain	31 8 0
Germany, North	27 12 0	Sweden	28 12 0
Gibraltar	19 0 0	Switzerland	27 0 0
Greece	28 0 0	Tunis	28 8 0
Great Britain	30 0 0	Turkey, Europe	28 0 0
Hungary	27 12 0	Do Asia, Seaports	29 12 0
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Message forms or books will be supplied gratis on application to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE B. STACEY,
General Superintendent,

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

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MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

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JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

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The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

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Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709. By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria. H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

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The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

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LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

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WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

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WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

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AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks aroundthem.

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And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

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The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

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SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
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Messrs. S. C. HOCKNELL & Co., having a thorough practical knowledge of the English and Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

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SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
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INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
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ESTABLISHED 1843.

Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the world. Price List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by having goods direct. Terms half cash. Balances against Bills of Lading. An advertisement more explanatory of our business appears in the previous and following week's issue of this paper.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

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PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
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It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

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CAUTION:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

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MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY,

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having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
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CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

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POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

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John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
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John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
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H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of EDINBURGH and LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

The DIRECTORS beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING A BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1. THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at 31st December 1868 to £2,112,450
2. THE PAID-CAPITAL of the Company 250,000
   In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868, consisted of—
   Life Premiums £267,533
   Interest on Funds, &c. 93,210 360,748

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate.

NINE-TENTHS of the WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1870.

ALL POLICIES ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL SHARE IN THE FUND THEN TO BE DIVIDED, WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THE PROFITS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a Local Board of Directors, *viz.*:

H. M. Aitken, Esq., of Messrs. John Elliott & Co., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL OFFICER, Dr C Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.

LAW AGENTS, Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.

W. B. WALLS, MANAGER.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents.

1st January 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.

Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.

Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

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Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

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Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
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Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
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Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over	1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER; 96, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON;
47, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL;
80, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

Capital One Million Sterling.

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Secretary—Jas. B. Northcott.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries, and the Colonies, at the usual rates.

The undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay to the above named Insurance Company and are now prepared to receive applications for all descriptions of Fire Insurances.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
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DEPUTY-GOVERNOR. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			For the whole term of Life. Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	6	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at DON TAR 1st ROW.—On SATURDAY, the 9th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the properties of Hajee Luteef Hajee Abdoola, all that piece or parcel of Fazendarce LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or two dwelling-houses, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Don Tar 1st Row, assessed respectively Nos. 58 and 59, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—Boundary of premises No. 58.—On or towards the east by public passage, on or towards the west by Don Tar 1st Row, on or towards the north by the property of Hudda Dossa, and on or towards the south by the properties of Ameena Beebee. Boundary of premises No. 59.—On or towards the east by public passage, on or towards the west by Don Tar 1st Row, on or towards the north by the property of Khumissa Abdoola, and on or towards the south by the property of Ayoob Maimon. Any person or persons having any claim against the above properties or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, should make the same known to the undersigned two days prior to sale, after which time all the claims (if any) shall be considered as waived, and the properties will be sold off by public auction without reference to such claim or claims if any.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1870

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 4th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

8 bales grey shirtings
4 ditto ditto T cloth
3 ditto ditto madapollams
6 ditto Russian duck
4 cases white jaconets
2 ditto 500 pieces 10 by 38 white cross over lenos
2 ditto 300 ditto 12 by 38 white stripe doria
5 ditto madder prints
1 ditto printed muslin
3 ditto T red prints

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

IN SMALL LOTS.

6 cases 600 pieces 20 yards 40 inch white jaconets No. L75, 85, 95, 105, 115, and 125
6 ditto 60 ditto 20 ditto 44 ditto white mulls, No. 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100
3 ditto 210 ditto 20 ditto 44 ditto white mulls, No. 5, 10, 20, 40, 50, 60 and 70
1 ditto 150 ditto 10 ditto 40 ditto Swiss doria stripes.
1 ditto 100 ditto 28 ditto 26 ditto dyed cambrics
1 ditto 150 ditto 10 ditto 40 ditto fine mull jubillie cords
A case of panorama balls
3 superior hogskin gentleman's saddle with bridle complete
98 copies the Last Day or the Day of Judgement
A lot of reading books

An invoice of kerosine oil lamps from the celebrated maker Deitz and Co. consisting of porcelain and glass table lamps, hanging and bracket and hand lamps, hanging and bracket cabin lamps, spare chimnies, wicks, oil front for hanging and street lamps, &c.

An invoice of platedware, such as cruet and pickle frames, best electro-plated tea and coffee pots, Britannia metal coffee and tea pots, electro-plated, Britannia metal and German silver side dishes, Britannia metal trays, Swan salt cellars, spoons and forks, electro-plated Britannia metal dish covers, &c.

2 cases looking-glasses new patterns in gilt rosewood and maple frames.

2 first-rate chronometer by Baraod Lowden and J. Murray, Royal Exchange, London.

AT 2 P. M.

A bay Arab horse, 14-2

MOST VALUABLE LAND at BELLASIS ROAD, OPPOSITE the BYCULLA CLUB.

AUCTION SALE.

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

On Wednesday, the 6th day of April next, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co., will submit to public auction, at their rooms, all that valuable tract of land having an extensive frontage on the Bellasis road and facing the Byculla Club premises, lately the property of Henry Rogers, Esq., and containing an area of 21,250 square yards or thereabouts.

The land will first be put up in two lots as follows.

LOT 1.

Containing an area of 13,432 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by the Chemical establishment lately the property of Mr. Rogers but now occupied by the Medical Stores Department of Government, on or towards the east by a road leading from the Bellasis Road to the said property of Government over which there is a right of way to the property comprised in lot 1, and on or towards the west by Lot 2 next described and which lands were formerly numbered 23 but are now entered under No. 70 in the Collector's Books.

LOT 2.

Containing an area of 7,818 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by property now or late of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, on or towards the east by lot No. 1, already described, and on or towards the west by a new road lately constructed by the Bombay Municipality and which lands were formerly entered under Nos. 5, 6, and 7, and are now numbered 83, 84, and 85 by the Collector.

Should the biddings for the above lots or either of them not reach the reserved price, the said lot or lots will be bought in and again submitted to auction immediately afterwards subdivided into the following plots, namely:—

Lot 1 into plots numbered 1 containing 3,094 square yards.
2 " 3,586 "
3 " 3,071 "
4 " 3,651 "

A space being left between plots 1 and 2 for a carriage road which has been partly made and over which the purchaser of lots 1, 2, and 4, will have a right of way.

Lot 2 into plots numbered 5 containing 2,215 square yards.
6 " 2,830 "
7 " 2,773 "

each of which plots are distinctly marked off on a plan which will be produced at the sale and can be inspected at the office of the undersigned or of Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street.

N.B.—The undersigned beg special attention to the following advantages which this property possesses. It is central in position quite open to the healthy westerly breezes. Has ample road frontage and must eventually become of great value.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOW IN [illegible] LANE, MAZAGON.

On Monday, the 1-th April at 4 P.M. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction on the premises, all that valuable property situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, close to the premises occupied by H. H. Aga Khan, consisting of 8,522 square yards or thereabouts of excellent land planted with valuable fruit trees together with the spacious mansion erected thereon two stories high very conveniently planned for the accommodation of its occupants with ample outhouses for servants, gardeners, horses, carriages, &c., all which said property is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Love Lane and partly by property now or late of Shah Veerjee Nursey, on or towards the west by property, now or late of Kursondass Runchordass, on or towards the north by the said Love Lane, and on or towards the south partly property now or late of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Furdonjee and partly by the property of Veerjee Nursey, all which property is assessed under No. 5, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30.

This property would be a most suitable residence for a Rajah or native chief having ample accommodation in all respects. The gardens are tastefully laid out, and while they form an attraction to the eye are a source of no small revenue. There are two magnificent built wells, which afford an ample supply of water for the irrigation of the property. The surrounding residence are those of H. H. Aga Khan, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, Hajee Esmail Hubib and others, and there can be little doubt that land in this vicinity will in [illegible] be anxiously sought after and will with difficulty obtained.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built neat light mail Phaeton nearly new, with a powerful showy bay Arab 6 years old free from vice, with a set of nearly new plated harness, a very attractive and respectable turn out can be seen at 2 hours' notice.

TO LET.—Two airy and commodious ROOMS on the upper floor of No. 3 Marine Street. very suitable for offices near the Custom House, Elphinstone Circle and most of the public offices.

WANTED to purchase a light English-built new or nearly new Landeau, adapted for 1 horse.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This day Saturday, the 2nd instant, Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, piece goods, comprises longcloths, shirtings, T cloths, jaconets, a few boxes of French brandy, sherry, port, 2 cases of large and small bottles of eau-de-cologne.

On account of the concerned—

26 bundles of China matting.

AN AUCTION SALE of very elegant household furniture, &c., at Balmoral Hall, Bandora Hill.

This day Saturday, the 2nd April, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very elegantly carved household furniture, &c, the property of a gentleman (changing the residence), the same comprises, a set of rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, salvers, candlesticks, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c, and the furniture all elegantly carved well-seasoned blackwood consisting of a set of dining tables in 2 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, screens, circular half round pier, sofa and other tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing, dining-room and easy chairs, horned hatstand, chiffoniers, teapoys, ladies' writing table, bookstand, plated hanging double light argand lamps, wall shades, vases and ornaments, an American 8 day clock, iron beadstead, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, towel horses, a rich Brussels carpet, a large musical box playing 10 airs, dispense articles, &c., &c

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A new English-built buggy with a well-bred bay Arab horse, 5 years old. Price Rs. 900.
An English-built double-seated brougham by Kesterton with lamps, pole, &c.
Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.
For particulars apply to the undersigned

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day Saturday, the 2nd inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, &c.

5 copies Steel's Summary of the Law and Custom of Hindoo caste in the Decan.
5 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs.
5 do do. 7 lbs.
7 do. 700 pieces grey T cloths, 7 lbs. 32 inch 24 yards.
4 do. 650 ditto madapollams.
4 cases of matches.
75 dozen Barclay, Perkins & Co., best stout porter, quarts and pints.

AT 1 P. M.

(The property of an officer proceeding to Europe.)

1 English built dog cart, with chestnut Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome grey Arab horse.
1 Australian chesnut mare, height 14-2½, 6 years old.
1 ditto brown ditto height 15, 7 years old.
1 ditto ditto 15 hands, 5 years old, with foul 3 weeks old.
1 flea-bitten grey horse.
1 bay saddle horse,

ALSO,

1 grey horse.
1 single plated mounted harness.
1 double-seated phaeton.
Pair of carriage horses.
1 chesnut Australian gelding and 1 white Arab horse, both goes fast, quiet in single and double harness.

On account and at the risk of Arab Daud Budder.

1 grey Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE, HIGH-CASTE ANEEZA HORSES by ORDER of GOVERNMENT.

Messrs. Bennett & Co. have been honoured with instruction from the Government of Bombay, to submit to public auction, at their rooms, This day Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 2 P.M., the undermentioned horses, &c.

3 handsome high-caste Arab bay horses.
2 ditto ditto chesnut ditto.
1 ditto ditto iron grey ditto.

ALSO,

25 packages of superior Mocha coffee.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood, China, Ceylon-made ebonywood and elaborately carved blackwood furniture, Elkington's best plated rich crockery and glassware, beautiful crystal cut 10 and 12 light chandeliers, Tucker's plated single and 4 light argand lamps, magnificent pier glasses with console tables, a first-class English mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, Thurston's full-size slate billiard table, a remarkably light English-built brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, London, horses, choice plants, &c., at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill.

On Monday the 4th, Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of GEORGE FOGGO, Esq., proceeding to Europe. The same comprises, elegant rich star cut glassware and dessert set to match by Osler, handsome green and gold and blue and gold dinner services, richly painted and gilt dessert ditto for 24 persons, Elkington's best platedware, such as a set of melon pattern dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet stand, ice pitcher, handsome epergne, dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles in cases, a pair of double branched candlesticks with shades, cutlery, &c., elaborately carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 8 pieces for 24 persons, sideboard, dumb waitor, hatstand, elaborately carved easy, predieu and drawing-room chairs, full-backed conversation-sofas, tete a tete couches, a handsome centre ottoman (consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs) all covered with rich gold silk damask, magnificent arch pier glasses in rich gilt frames, handsome gilt console tables with marble tops (to match), a first-class English mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons expressly made to order for Indian climate with all the latest improvements, really a fine instrument, very elegant crystal cut 10 and 12 light chandeliers by Nash, Tucker's plated single and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome rich cut double branched wall gerandoles, English oblong tables, pier and card tables, flower stands, rich Persian carpets and rugs, English walnutwood, canterbury, elaborately carved arch and partition screens with attached pier table made to order, a valuable 8 day clock by "French" a first-rate mahogany full size slate Billiard table by "Thurston," a bronze 6 light Billiard lamp by Borroughes and Watts, China easy chairs and sofa (to match) Ceylon made ebonywood chairs and sofa, lady's writing table (unique) and writing cabinet engravings in rosewood and maple frames, alabaster, solid marble, and bronze figures, handsome vases, and lovely group of the Three Graces after Canova, four post bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, light bed-room chairs, richly carved dressing tables, ditto washing ditto with handsome China furniture, almiras, clothes and gown presses, toilet and cheval glasses, bookshelves, China earthen bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils choice plants in pots and tubs, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English built brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, London.
A ditto grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
A ditto chesnut ditto.
A set of English plated mounted double harness.
A hunting saddle and furniture by Peat, &c.

Catalogues published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a splendid piano by J. G. Doring & Co., an English-built dog-cart with Australian mare, &c., at Storm Hall, Mazagon.

On Friday, the 8th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of T. A. Bulkley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelainware, first-class carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Monday the 11th, and Tuesday the 12th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c, the property of the Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, Chief Justice.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class grand square piano by Collard and Collard. Thurston's full-size slate billiard table, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On Monday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, billiard table, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

1 double-barrel rifle.
1 ditto fowling piece, two in one case, complete by Samuel Smith of London.
ALSO,—An Evert's Theodolite with check telescope, attached reading from three verniers, in perfect order and a first-rate instrument.
Dog-cart, Arab horse and harness, the turn out in good order.
A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be sound, heigh 14-3½.
1 dog-cart with horse and harness complete.
1 grey Arab horse, a really good animal, and parted with on account of owner proceeding to England on sick leave.
A chesnut filly 4 years old, by Caractacus bred.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.